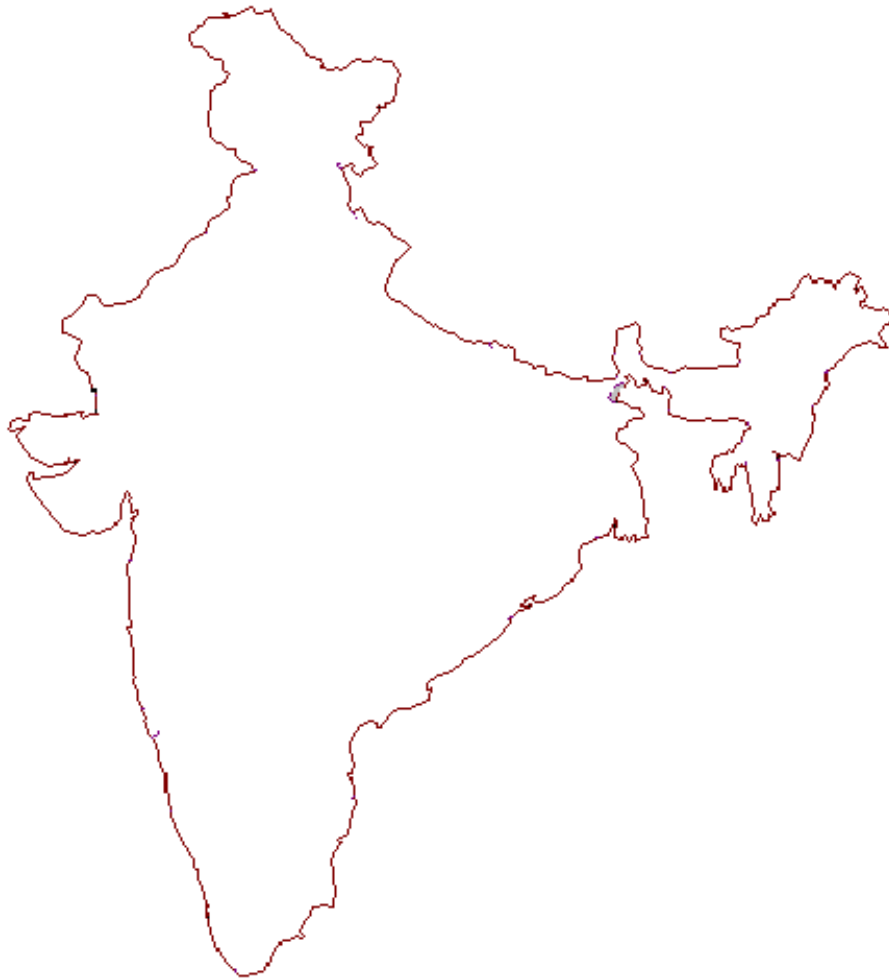




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INDIA



Results Review and Resource Request (R4)

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March 1997

Please Note:

The attached results information is from the FY 2000 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4"), and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

AIC	Agribusiness Information Center
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIDSCAP	AIDS Control and Prevention
ALGAS	Asian Development Bank Least Cost Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy
ANE/BEO	Asia and Near East/Bureau Environmental Officer
ANE/ORA	Asia and Near East/Office of Resource Allocation
APAC	AIDS Prevention and Control
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
BOO	Build-Own-Operate
BOT	Build-Own-Transfer
BSE	Bombay Stock Exchange
CAE	Common Agenda for the Environment
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CII	Confederation of Indian Industries
CMC	Christian Medical College
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
CP	Congressional Presentation
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSM	Contraceptive Social Marketing
CTI	Clean Technology Initiative
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
EAs	Environmental Assessments
EPRI	Electric Power Research Institute
FBO	Foreign Building Office
FICCI	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
FIRE	Financial Institutions Reform and Expansion
FLE	Family Life Education
FSN	Foreign Service National
FWWB	Friends of Women's World Banking
FY	Fiscal Year
G/ENV	Global Bureau/Environment Center
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFS	Global Field Support
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GOI	Government of India
HG	Housing Guaranty
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICASS	International Cooperative Administrative Support Services
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
ICICI	Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India
ICRW	International Center for Research on Women
IDBI	Industrial Development Bank of India

IEEs	Initial Environmental Examinations
IFPS	Innovations in Family Planning Services
IGCC	Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle
ILFS	Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services
INHP	Integrated Nutrition and Health Program
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change
IPPs	Independent Power Projects
IR	Intermediate Result
ISO	International Standards Organization
KWH	Kilowatt
LOP	Life-of-Project
MOHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MP	Madhya Pradesh
MW	Megawatt
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NOA	New Obligation Authority
NSDL	National Securities Depository Limited
NTPC	National Thermal Power Corporation
NXP	Non-Expendable Property
OE	Operating Expense
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
OSEB	Orissa State Electricity Board
OYB	Operational Year Budget
PACT/CRH	Program for the Advancement of Commercial Technology/Child and Reproductive Health
PERFORM	Program Evaluation Review for Organizational Resource Management
PHN	Population, Health and Nutrition
PLF	Plant Load Factor
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
PVOH-II	Private Voluntary Organizations for Health-II
QCHT	Quality Control of Health Technologies
R&M	Rehabilitation and Modernization
R4	Results Review and Resource Request
RCH	Reproductive and Child Health
RH	Reproductive Health
RHUDO	Regional Housing and Urban Development Office
RP	Results Package
SEBI	Securities and Exchange Board of India
SO	Strategic Objective
SPO	Special Objective
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
T&D	Transmission and Distribution
TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

UP	Uttar Pradesh
USAEP	United States-Asia Environmental Partnership
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDHs	United States Direct Hires
USDOC	United States Department of Commerce
USDOE	United States Department of Energy
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USG	United States Government
WACH	Women and Child Health
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization
WIN	Women's Initiative
WWB	Women's World Banking
WWW	World Wide Web

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

I.	Overview and Factors Affecting Program Performance	1
II.	Progress Toward Objectives	
A.	Strategic Objective 1: Increased Mobilization of Capital through Financial Sector Reforms	4
B.	Strategic Objective 2: Reduced Fertility in North India	8
C.	Strategic Objective 3: Increased Child Survival and Improved Nutrition in Selected States	12
D.	Strategic Objective 4: Improved Environmental and Financial Sustainability in the Energy Sector	14
E.	Strategic Objective 5: Improved Air and Water Quality at Selected Industrial Sites and Municipalities	17
F.	Strategic Objective 6: Increased Conservation and Availability of Crop-Related Germplasm	21
G.	Special Objective 1: Reduced Transmission of HIV Infection	23
H.	Special Objective 2: Increased Investment in Agribusiness by Private Firms	26
III.	Status of Management Contract	28
A.	Strategic Objective 1 Indicator Changes	28
B.	Strategic Objective 2	32
C.	Strategic Objective 3 Indicator Changes	37
D.	Amalgamation of Strategic Objectives 4 and 5	42
E.	Special Objective 1 Indicator Changes	50
F.	Creation of Special Objective 3	51

IV. Resource Request	57
A. Financial Plan	57
B. Prioritization of Objectives	58
C. Linkage of Field Support and Non-Emergency Title II	59
D. Housing Guaranty Program	61
E. Workforce and Operating Expenses	61
F. Environmental Compliance	63

Tables

1. **FY 1997 Budget Request by Program/Country**
2. **FY 1998 Budget Request by Program/Country**
3. **FY 1999 Budget Request by Program/Country**
4. **Global Field Support**
5. **Workforce Resources for FY 97, FY 98 and FY 99**
6. **Overseas Mission Budget Request for FY 97, FY 98 and FY 99**
7. **Cost of Controller Operations for FY 97, FY 98 and FY 99**
8. **Trust Funds and FSN Separation Fund for FY 97, FY 98 and FY 99**

Annexes

1. **Current and Proposed Objective Trees**

Current Strategic Objective 1 Tree	1
Proposed Strategic Objective 1 Tree	2
Current Strategic Objective 2 and 3 Tree	3
Proposed Strategic Objective 2 Tree	4
Proposed Strategic Objective 3 Tree	5
Current Strategic Objective 4 Tree	6
Current Strategic Objective 5 Tree	7
Proposed Strategic Objective 4 Tree	8
Current Strategic Objective 6 Tree	9
Current Special Objective 1 Tree	10
Proposed Special Objective 1 Tree	11
Current Special Objective 2 Tree	12
Proposed Special Objective 3 Tree	13
2. **CARE Results Report FY 1996**
3. **CRS Results Report FY 1996**

I. OVERVIEW AND FACTORS AFFECTING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

India's success in grappling with its key development problems--environment, health and population, poverty and sustainable economic growth--is of global significance. With nearly a billion people and the world's tenth largest industrial base, India has enormous potential. At the same time, its rapidly growing population, increasingly crowded cities, and expanding industry place it at the center of world concerns about new and reemerging diseases, greenhouse gas emissions, and poverty. To deal with these issues and to reach its potential, India needs a pace of economic growth that will allow it to reduce massive poverty, expand physical infrastructure, and strengthen human resources. Economic reforms begun in 1991 brought promise that India of success. There are concerns, however, about India's ability to maintain an adequate pace of sustainable growth.

In a triumph for the world's largest democracy, last May's remarkably orderly, free and fair, parliamentary election produced a representative and, therefore, wildly diverse coalition government of 13 parties. This fragile coalition has sought to balance economic reform and liberalization against populist demands and inclinations. The result has been progress in fits and starts. The reform process has staggered, economic growth has slowed. A weakening of power at the center, however, has opened new possibilities for local and state governments to take on greater authority, once they have the political will and institutional capacity to do so. Despite the contradictory policies and priorities of its constituent members, the coalition government has taken some surprisingly courageous steps. It has:

- Introduced at the end of February a 1997-98 budget slashing taxes and tariffs, dramatically committing the government to economic reform, and producing a new surge of business confidence evidenced in a significant jump in stock prices; and

- Taken on important foreign policy challenges, successfully negotiated a water rights agreement with Bangladesh and pledged itself to bilateral talks with Pakistan beginning at the end of March.

Of special interest to USAID's programs, the new government:

- Replaced the old "target" approach to family planning with a client-centered effort to improve the range, quality and access to services;

- Lifted the ceiling on interest rates to small borrowers, allowing microfinance lending on a commercial basis for the first time;

- Increased the authority of the Foreign Investment Promotion Board, speeding the approval process for foreign investors and opening new sectors to investment;

- Committed to increase spending in the social sectors of health and education;

- Supported a deepening and professionalization of capital market institutions; and

--Sought private investment in infrastructure, encouraging activities such as Enron and Cogentrix which had been threatened, and took steps to restructure the power sector through increased privatization and regulatory reform.

On the other hand, the new government has moved slowly, or not at all, in attacking some of the economy's most serious problems. It has:

-- Expanded or readjusted subsidy programs, rather than getting rid of them;

--Adopted, at times, nationalist rhetoric and policies in areas such as foreign investment in airlines which have frightened potential investors; and

--Made minimal progress on privatization of state-owned enterprises.

The implications for USAID's program have been, like the changes themselves, mixed. We have not seen the results--increased investment--that we had hoped from our work in capital markets, yet the institutions that we are assisting and which operate the capital market have grown stronger. We have seen the policy reform that we--and many other donors--advocated in family planning, but not the changes required to take advantage of the new approach or to make it work. We are less able to work with the union government on macro-policy reform affecting the environment because the new government is more concerned with economic growth than with its environmental impact. Yet, our partners in business, NGOs and at the local municipal and state level are more willing to move out on their own to test new ideas and technologies.

USAID's long-term development interest in India has been relatively unaffected by ongoing political fluctuations. Issues involving its population growth, extensive poverty, health and environment will continue to make India central to USAID's global agenda. It still has nearly a billion people, growing at 1.8 percent a year, and half the world's absolute poor; its industry is the second fastest growing producer of greenhouse gasses; Delhi, Calcutta and Mumbai are three of the world's ten most polluted cities--something that has received considerably more attention in the last year. At the same time, although its economic growth rate has slowed a bit this year, the potential remains for India to make reforms that would produce a much higher growth rate, permit it to begin to deal with its widespread poverty, and offer a huge opportunity for foreign investment, especially in infrastructure. We continue to work for these reforms.

One thing is clear, although USAID's resources are declining and India's problems remain gargantuan, we are still able to have real impact by connecting good ideas--new technologies or US experience--with key people and programs. We can take advantage of our field presence and a highly talented staff of FSN professionals to act as catalysts for new ideas, to network, and to leverage much larger investments by others--other bilateral and multilateral donors, private investors, NGOs and even the Government of India (GOI). A few examples:

--Expert advice and the promise of a loan guaranty created the incentives for the city of Tirrupur to put together an \$85 million financial package for water and sewage; this activity introduced the concept of municipal bonds for urban infrastructure in India and encouraged the World Bank to initiate a \$1.2 billion infrastructure program, including \$200 million for USAID's partner, Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services (ILFS).

--Success in USAID/India's agribusiness activity convinced the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) that investment in agribusiness can be profitable; in 1996, it put \$63 million of its own money in agriculture.

--In the past decade, USAID helped create an industry of some 200 housing finance companies which this year provided more than \$100 million in mortgage loans.

--Our support to India's capital markets contributed to the institutional changes that paved the way for a \$250 million World Bank loan for market improvements.

--Our work on development of a domestic environmental services industry led to sales of more than \$38 million last year in an industry that did not exist three years ago.

--USAID technical assistance, along with the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and other bilateral donors, has provided information and policy options which have opened the power sector to private investment and produced 265 proposals for 63,238 megawatts of private power--a potential investment of more than \$60 billion.

Not all our activities are able to produce such tangible results on an annual basis. Significant progress towards some of our objectives, reduced fertility in north India, for example, may not be seen for years. Nevertheless, they signal the enormous possibilities that exist for USAID to make a difference, and for those activities whose results will only appear in the long-term, we have spent much time and debate sorting through appropriate interim indicators.

In Section II of this document, achievements for strategic objectives (SOs) and special objectives (SPOs) are described. As a result of a major reengineering effort launched by USAID during the reporting period, virtually all SOs and SPOs were modified. These modifications are proposed for USAID/Washington consideration in Section III. Section IV discusses in summary form the programmatic impact of various resource scenarios. More detailed information will be provided separately. Because the Indian fiscal year ends on March 31, all data reported for 1996, unless otherwise indicated, are as of March 31, 1996. Data tables that report on 1996 achievements are included at the end of the narrative section for each SO or SPO. Section III includes all proposed objective and indicator changes, as well as new data tables that reflect these changes. A set of current and proposed new objective trees is attached as Annex 1.

II. PROGRESS TOWARDS OBJECTIVES

A. Strategic Objective 1: Increased Mobilization of Capital through Financial Sector Reforms

Performance Analysis: Accurately mirroring the skittish nature of India's economy, during the past year progress towards mobilizing capital through financial sector reform was mixed. At the level of USAID's manageable interest--the intermediate results (IR) level, we saw real progress in building the institutional capacity of the capital market and increasing its efficiency. The progress is reflected in our indicators. Administration and price transparency on the stock market improved markedly (IR Indicator 1.1.2). Settlement times dropped from 16 days to seven (achieving the target for IR Indicator 1.1.1). We assisted the launching of the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) (meeting the target for IR Indicator 1.1.5), and within the first two months of operation, the depository had converted ten percent of all shares to electronic documents, key to increased efficiency in trading.

We also met targets for improved instruments to mobilize capital, particularly for urban infrastructure. USAID-assisted NGOs helped boost the volume of shelter-related credit to low income households above the planned target (IR Indicator 1.2.6), and USAID technical assistance helped five Indian cities improve management practices and begin a process of preparing municipal bonds to finance infrastructure. With USAID's support, the city of Ahmedabad received the first municipal credit rating in Asia, an A+ (IR Indicator 1.2.7). Four credit rating agencies are actively pursuing municipal business, and 14 local governments and three state agencies have contracted for credit ratings. In Tirrupur, Tamil Nadu, ILFS borrowed \$25 million through USAID's Housing Guaranty Program, and consultants worked with local officials to develop India's first commercially viable build-own-operate (BOO) project, involving open and transparent international bidding for a privatized supply of water and sewage services.

Translating our success at the IR level to the SO level, where indicators were subject to political and macroeconomic factors and the vagaries of securities market fluctuations, was more problematic. The inability of the new government to marshal the political will for a second wave of economic reforms, a continued high deficit coupled with government borrowing to cover it, and resultant high interest rates discouraged investors and depressed the market, a depression noted in the amount of new investment included in our performance indicators for SOs 1.1 and 1.2.

ILFS rescheduled the Tirrupur borrowing to allow for a special bidders conference--responding to bidder interest and ensuring a fully transparent solicitation process. The new schedule delayed slightly the date for meeting SO Indicator 1.3.

Expected Progress through FY 1999 and Management Actions: Next year's activities will focus on deepening and strengthening the secondary debt market. Major areas of concentration: a) bringing municipal debt instruments to market; b) establishing an

association of bond traders for trading of municipal debt; c) enhancing SEBI's capacity to frame regulations and to implement, investigate and enforce them; and d) extending the concept of self-regulatory organizations to regional exchanges and associations of brokers--including the testing and licensing of brokers and sub-brokers.

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLES

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: SO 1 Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms			
INDICATOR: 1.1 Increased amount of new capital (equity and debt) raised through the securities markets			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Rs. Billion SOURCE: Government of India, Economic Survey, Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Annual Report INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994(B)		244
	1995	250	276
	1996	300	208
	1997	400	
	1998	500	
	1999(T)	700	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: SO 1 Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms			
INDICATOR: 1.2 Increased foreign indirect institutional (portfolio) investment.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: \$ Billion SOURCE: Government of India, Economic Survey, SEBI Annual Report INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. * Data for 1996-97 is based on actuals for April through December 1996 and estimates for January through March 1997.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994(B)		1.63
	1995	1.8	1.53
	1996	2.5	1.98
	1997	3.5	2.50*
	1998	4.0	
	1999(T)	5.0	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms			
APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: SO 1 Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms			
INDICATOR: 1.3 Increased amount of private capital used to finance commercially viable urban environmental infrastructure			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Rs. Billion SOURCE: CCI/NIUA/ILFS/HUDCO, USAID Project Reports INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. ** Information as of January, 1997.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994(B)		0
	1995	0	0
	1996	1.65	0.2
	1997	2.65	1.19**
	1998(T)	3.75	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms			
APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R.1.1 Increased Financial Market Efficiency Through Policy and Regulatory Reforms			
INDICATOR: 1.1.1 Clearing and settling time of traded securities reduced in securities markets			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of Days SOURCE: SEBI, Price Waterhouse (PW) Contractor, Stock Exchanges INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. Data up to December 1996 reported in 1997.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994(B)		14-21
	1995	10-21	4-21
	1996	12-20	4-16
	1997	10-18	4-7
	1998	8-16	
	1999(T)	7-14	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms			
APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 1.1 Increased Financial Market Efficiency Through Policy and Regulatory Reforms			
INDICATOR: 1.1.2 Price transparency improved in securities markets*			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage SOURCE: SEBI Annual Report, Price Waterhouse INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: * Proportion of screen based trading to total volume traded and number of stock exchanges using screen based trading system. COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994(B)		No system
	1995	10%(1 exchange)	10% (2 exchanges)
	1996	20% (2 exchanges)	60% (6 exchange)
	1997	80% (4 exchanges)	
	1998	85% (6 exchanges)	
	1999(T)	90% (most exchanges)	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms			
APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 1.1 Increased Financial Market Efficiency Through Policy and Regulatory Reforms			
INDICATOR: 1.1.5 Securities depository system established and functioning			
UNIT OF MEASURE: SOURCE: SEBI, PW Reports INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. Data based on PW and newspaper reports. Data up to November 1996 reported in 1997. * Legislation enacted, regulation promulgated and Depository functioning ** Depository hardware, software and building to serve at least 50% of stocks and bond market *** Depository system functioning for 50% of stock and bond traded in India	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994(B)		System not available
	1995		
	1996	Legislation enacted and regulation promulgated	Temporary Legislation in effect through ordinance
	1997		*
	1998	**	
	1999(T)	***	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 1.2 Improved Instruments for Capital Mobilization			
INDICATOR: 1.2.6 Increased volume of shelter related credit to below median income households			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Rs. Billion SOURCE: NHB Annual Report/Sector Assessment Report, MSS Contractor, Project Report INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. 1992/93 data available for 10 HFCs only (complete data was not available); 1995/96 figures provisional, based on NHB interim report; Information pertain to NHB refinancing the approved HFCs; Loan size taken as proxy to below median household income used for calculations;	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1992(B)		2.30
	1993	2.55	1.25
	1994	2.80	3.11
	1995	3.05	3.25
	1996	3.30	3.33
	1997	3.55	
	1998(T)	4.0	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 1.2 Improved Instruments for Capital Mobilization			
INDICATOR: 1.2.7 Types of USAID-assisted models for expanded capital investment negotiated and disseminated to development partners			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Types of models SOURCE: CCI/NIUA and Project Reports. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. * Data is based on information as on January 15, 1997.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994(B)		0
	1995	0	0
	1996	1	1
	1997	2	2*
	1998(T)	3	

B. Strategic Objective 2: Reduced Fertility in North India

Performance Analysis: During the past year, USAID activities supporting non-governmental organizations (NGOs), commercial marketing of contraceptives, and training of key service providers and community members achieved impressive gains in increasing the number of people reached by family planning services. In Uttar Pradesh (UP), the Innovations in Family Planning Services (IFPS) program has now funded more than 90 non-government activities, doubling the size of the population served by NGOs to more than ten million (IR Indicator 2.1.6). Competency-based training programs, sponsored in UP through IFPS for government staff, private providers and adolescents in reproductive health and contraceptive technology:

-- Trained 1,000 government staff--doctors, paramedical staff, and nurses--in contraceptive technology, bringing the total number trained to 1,500.

--Trained 1,500 private sector providers, including 500 project officers from over 66 NGOs and 1,000 private allopathic and indigenous medical practitioners in approaches to child spacing and modern family planning and reproductive health, bringing the total number trained to 2,800.

--Trained more than 4,800 students in family life education (FLE) to promote responsible decision making, broaden reproductive health knowledge and encourage peer education.

Despite considerable hurdles, the program also made limited but measurable progress in private sector social marketing. The USAID-supported contraceptive social marketing (CSM) program in UP, despite a six-month absence of government-supplied condoms and recurring shortages of pills, sold 15 million condoms (against a target of 26 million) and 272,000 cycles of oral contraceptives (against a planned 750,000) (IR Indicator 2.1.7). USAID and its partner ICICI have signed a major new agreement with London Rubber Company, the world's largest condom producer, to improve quality and increase commercial marketing throughout India.

The state-wide PERFORM survey of 28 districts, 14 subdivisions, and five regions in UP provided, for the first time, district-level information to planners. It pointed out that the private sector currently provides nearly two-thirds of the modern family planning temporary methods, but is under utilized. Only 16 percent of all 700,000 retail outlets where condoms could be sold actually sell them, and fewer than 30 percent of all private medical practitioners currently provide family planning services. It also showed a vast potential for improvement in the quality of family planning services. Only one-third of the private and public sector staff are knowledgeable about contraceptive side-effects, less than one-fifth of government sterilization clients receive follow-up, and nearly half the public sector facilities experienced contraceptive supply shortages in the year prior to the survey. Finally, it validated assumptions in the original IFPS design--the inputs envisaged would result in the desired impact of increased contraceptive use and reduction in the level of unwanted fertility.

Continuing political instability in UP and delays in implementing social marketing at the level originally anticipated in the project design will affect the program's ability to achieve results at the level originally anticipated. Due to lack of agreement with the GOI on contracting modalities, further expansion of CSM in UP through the IFPS program is stalled. Without it, the overall contribution of CSM will be substantially less than originally planned. An initial appraisal of the effects of not having a full CSM component showed that there would be one million fewer users in 2002 and a four percent drop in contraceptive prevalence. USAID is assessing the implications of a greatly reduced CSM component on our ability to reach our original objectives and will modify activities and indicators as necessary.

Following the IFPS Management Review recommendations and USAID's intensive reengineering team building exercises in November 1996, the SO 2 team has selected one new indicator and identified several that are inappropriate. Because training serves as a useful indicator of progress in developing the skills that providers need to improve quality of service and shows breadth of participation in the IFPS program, we are adding training as one of the program's annual indicators. We are modifying or dropping a number of others. (Details in Section III.)

Expected Progress through FY 1999 and Management Actions: USAID has begun a series of steps to review the progress and potential of IFPS, looking at design, strategy, implementation mechanisms, and realities on the ground against intended objectives. Over the next six months, USAID and its partners will use the PERFORM data to produce a more comprehensive district-based plan for a limited set of districts. This effort will also draw upon eight rapid assessments to gauge the effectiveness of intervention strategies and models.

We will continue and--with Global Bureau support--expand a contraceptive social marketing program in UP through two in-country organizations, Population Services International and Parivar Seva Sanstha. USAID complement this work through support for development of private manufacture and marketing of commercial family planning spacing methods throughout India.

We will sign a bilateral agreement for, and begin implementation of, an innovative, community-based approach to reproductive and child health in Madhya Pradesh. The activity will test a series of community-based interventions and referral mechanisms to address priority women's reproductive health problems which have not been significantly treated by past major health programs. These include: high rates of anemia, closely spaced births, reproductive tract infections, high risk births and obstetric emergencies. Pilot efforts--to improve iron supplementation and prenatal care, foster safe, clean births, and manage obstetric emergencies at home or at appropriate referral units--will be tested. The activity is also intended to develop a model for increasing access to effective spacing contraceptives that can be expanded for use in the new national Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) initiative.

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLES

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Reduced Fertility in North India APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: IR 2.1 Increased Contraceptive Use and Improved Reproductive Health in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh			
INDICATOR: 2.1.6 Population served by non-government projects in Uttar Pradesh.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Million SOURCE: SIFPSA Management Information System INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Population reached by private service providers. COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. Annual Data Indicator will be modified in the revised framework.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994(B)		0.2
	1995	5	5
	1996	11	10
	1997	18	
	1998	TBD	
	1999	TBD	
	2001(T)	TBD	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Reduced Fertility in North India APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: IR 2.1 Increased Contraceptive Use and Improved Reproductive Health in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh			
INDICATOR: 2.1.7 Contraceptive social marketing sales in Uttar Pradesh:(a). Condoms (b). Pills.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Condoms (C) in millions Oral pills (OP) in thousand cycles SOURCE: Operations Research Group Retail Audit INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of condoms and oral pills sold by project funded social marketing. COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. Annual Data, Survey reports	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994 (B)		C-17 OP-180
	1995	C-21 OP-230	C-21 OP-230
	1996	C-26 OP-750	C-15 OP-272
	1997	C-63 OP-850	
	1998	C-79 OP-1300	
	1999	C-95 OP-1800	
	2001(T)	C-131 OP-3200	

C. Strategic Objective 3: Increased Child Survival and Improved Nutrition in Selected Areas

Performance Analysis: USAID and its partners made significant progress this year in integrating health and nutrition activities, securing GOI commitment to target at-risk age groups and populations and strengthening government/non-government partnerships in the provision of child survival services. The USAID/PVO partnership has grown stronger through our work together on developing common indicators and performance measurement systems. We have refined the strategic objective to reflect a two-pronged approach to child survival, expanding NGO services to include the most significant child survival interventions and strengthening government/non-government partnerships in the provision of child survival services. Because of the GOI policy shift integrating health and nutrition and our agreement with SO partners on common indicators and baselines different from last year's, we are not including last year's performance data tables. Rather, we are providing new data tables and proposed revisions to performance measures in Section III.

The importance of combining food supplements with ancillary health care was highlighted during the USAID/CARE Impact Evaluation of the Title II program. CARE operates under the GOI's Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) system managed by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Improvements in health services at the community level are managed by the Health Ministry. Coordination between the two ministries at all levels--rarely easy--is key to strengthening the health components of ICDS through which CARE delivers food to some 6.6 million mothers and children.

Work by CRS under Title II and USAID's own work with PVOs have successfully supported grassroots organizations on which USAID's new women and child health activity in Madhya Pradesh can build. At the same time, we are working with ICICI under the PACT/CRH program to encourage commercial activities that will broaden access to child survival products like oral rehydration salts. Progress this year includes:

- GOI approval for CARE's new five-year Integrated Nutrition and Health Program which shifts CARE's program focus to impact on maternal and child health and nutrition. For the first time in the fifty-year old Indo-CARE agreement, CARE's nodal ministry has approved its working with programs managed by other ministries and NGOs. CARE is now helping to improve coordination of services from community workers, particularly from the nurse-midwife and the village nutrition worker. Beginning initially in seven "high-impact" blocks (approximately 700,000 people), CARE has extended capacity-building training in 53 blocks (5.3 million people).

- CARE and CRS have established performance monitoring systems and conducted baseline surveys, results of which are reported in the Title II Results Reports (Annexes 2 and 3).

--Both PVOs have further improved their targeting of Title II resources. Almost 70 percent of CRS resources are directed to socially-disadvantaged scheduled tribes and castes (as against 66 percent in 1995), and one third of the CARE program is operating in exclusively tribal blocks. Within the ICDS program, CARE is increasingly targeting mothers and children under two.

--CARE trained 10,800 and CRS 800 government, NGO and community representatives in improved quality of child survival services.

--CARE, CRS and WFP, with USAID and USDA assistance, conducted an Assessment of Food Security in India.

--USAID provided \$500,000 through its existing PVO health project and \$2.9 million through UNICEF, Rotary International and WHO to support the effort to eradicate polio in India. The program immunized almost 100 million children under five; reported polio cases have dropped by 71 percent in the past year. The USAID-supported Quality Control of Health Technologies (QCHT) activity continued to strengthen the quality of immunization systems through training in quality control and assurance.

Expected Progress through FY 1999 and Management Actions: Under the Title II program, immunization coverage, nutrition practices, and coverage of at-risk populations will improve. CARE will increase targeting of supplemental feeding in 85 percent of the CARE program; child survival services in 35 blocks (3.5 million people); and capacity building through joint training of health and nutrition workers at the community level in more than 300 blocks (covering approximately 60,000 officials from ICDS and the Health Ministry at various levels). CARE, CRS and the Nutrition Foundation of India will introduce micronutrient interventions based on findings from USAID-supported operations research on anemia.

USAID will intensify its activities in Madhya Pradesh (MP) with a new program for women and child health, building on past experience with NGOs and the demonstrated commitment of the MP Government to find innovative ways of delivering essential health services for women and children at the community level. By focusing on ante and post-natal care of women and children, the program will have a significant impact on neonatal and infant mortality.

Through its partnership with ICICI, PACT/CRH will support commercial organizations interested in increasing private production, distribution and marketing of child survival products: a new solar refrigerator, a new technology for weighing scales, and new low cost rapid diagnostics, for example. The program's highest priority is to increase commercial sector distribution and marketing of ORS through private production and generic advertising. USAID will continue support to India's polio initiative, helping eradicate polio in the country with the world's largest number of cases. Donor assistance will strengthen India's overall immunization and surveillance systems and increase immunization coverage of India's poorest

people.

D. Strategic Objective 4: Improved Environmental and Financial Sustainability in the Energy Sector

Performance Analysis: India made measurable progress towards increasing the contribution of private and renewable power to its total capacity. Though political debate over private power continues, the GOI simplified the process for private investment in power generation, and with independent producers adding more than 330 megawatts, private power grew to 5.3 percent of total capacity in March 1996, just under the target (SO Indicator 4.1). The GOI has now received some 265 proposals for 63,238 megawatts of private power. More than 10,000 megawatts are in various stages of development, with some 1,750 megawatts expected to come on line this year. With the increased contribution of private power has come increasing evidence that private power is better for the environment. A USAID/Global Bureau study on the impact of private power on the environment reported that private power is almost always cleaner and more efficient than government-generated power.

The share of renewable energy in installed power generation capacity has increased from 0.58 percent in March 1995 to 1.2 percent at the end of March 1996 (IR Indicator 4.2.2). Through the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), USAID-funded activities shared the risk for renewable energy investments. IDBI selected six sugar mills in three states for grant assistance to install more than 150 MW of cogeneration capacity. The power produced from these cogeneration facilities will offset approximately one million tons of carbon dioxide annually.

USAID activities have also increased power plant efficiency and reduced emissions. Experts from the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) and Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) worked with India's National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) to increase efficiency at one plant .5 percent, equal to an annual reduction of 18,000 tons of carbon dioxide. NTPC plans to adopt similar practices system-wide. An efficiency improvement in all NTPC plants of one percent will save more than \$21 million in annual coal costs, equal to nearly three million tons of carbon dioxide emission. (Unfortunately, these gains in carbon dioxide reduction, and those from use of advanced coal combustion technologies and renewable energy, are not reflected in the Asian Development Bank's Least Cost Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy Project, as originally hoped, thereby undermining the usefulness of SO Indicator 4.3. USAID, in consultation with the Global Bureau, is exploring alternative indicators.)

Overall efficiency, in terms of plant load factor, reduced losses in transmission and distribution, and kilowatt hours consumed versus those produced, all improved. The plant load factor for all utilities, public and private, increased from 60 percent in March 1995 to 63 percent a year later (IR indicator 4.1.1). The three percent gain is equal to the output of seven 250 megawatt coal-based power plants. National transmission and distribution losses at 20.9 percent were below the 22 percent targeted in IR Indicator 4.1.2. Private companies such as Bombay Suburban were well below that--13 percent. Each percent reduction in losses on the national system equals two billion kilowatts of extra power.

While there was no firm data on percentage of kilowatt hours billed to kilowatt hours produced, *Powerline Magazine* reported that power consumption was nearly 80 percent of that generated, well above the 73 percent targeted (SO Indicator 4.2).

Expected Progress through FY 1999 and Management Actions: See Section III.

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLES

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Improved Environmental and Financial Sustainability in Energy Sector APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: SO 4 Improved Environmental and Financial Sustainability in Energy Sector			
INDICATOR: 4.1 Private power as percentage of power generating capacity			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage SOURCE: Center for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994(B)		4.4
	1995	5	4.4
	1996	6	5.3
	1997	8	
	1998	9	
	1999(T)	10	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Improved Environmental and Financial Sustainability in Energy Sector APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: SO 4 Improved Environmental and Financial Sustainability in Energy Sector			
INDICATOR: 4.2 Percentage increase in KWH billed to KWH produced			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage SOURCE: Center for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. Data available annually but lags by one year. [1] This data was not reported in the latest CMIE energy report; however, this is the published figure in Financial Times reported in Powerline Magazine (November 1996 issue).	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1993(B)		72.3
	1994(B)		73.7
	1995	73	79.7[1]
	1996	74	
	1997	74	
	1998	75	
	1999(T)	75	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Improved Environmental and Financial Sustainability in Energy Sector APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: SO 4 Improved Environmental and Financial Sustainability in Energy Sector			
INDICATOR: 4.3 Ratio of net CO ₂ emissions per unit power generated			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Net emissions in Kg/KWH SOURCE: Asian Development Bank's Least Cost Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy (ALGAS) project INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. [1] Data from ALGAS project does not reflect the environmental impacts of clean coal technologies. USAID/India, in consultation with the Global Bureau, will explore the possibility of finding another source for reporting this data. [2] NTPC, one of the main recipient of GEP assistance, has reported that the CO ₂ emissions per unit of power generated by NTPC plants, in the year 4/95 to 3/96 was 0.98 kg/KWH.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994(B)		1.24
	1995	1.23	[1]
	1996	1.21	[1]&[2]
	1997	1.20	
	1998	1.19	
	1999(T)	1.17	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Improved Environmental and Financial Sustainability in Energy Sector APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 4.1 Increased Efficiency in Power Generation and Use in Targeted Sectors and Industries			
INDICATOR: 4.1.1 Percentage increase in plant load factor in coal fired power plants			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage Plant Load Factor (PLF) SOURCE: Center for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Plant load factor is the ratio of total power generated in a year to the total generation possible if the plant were to operate on full load for 365 days in a year. COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994(B)		61
	1995	61	60
	1996	62	63
	1997	63	
	1998	64	
	1999(T)	65	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Improved Environmental and Financial Sustainability in Energy Sector APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 4.1 Increased Efficiency in Power Generation and Use in Targeted Sectors and Industries			
INDICATOR: 4.1.2 Percentage reduction in transmission and distribution losses.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage reduction	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE)	1993(B)		22
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:	1994(B)		21.5
COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31.	1995	22	20.9
Data available annually but lags by one year.	1996	21.5	
	1997	21	
	1998	20.5	
	1999(T)	20	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Improved Environmental and Financial Sustainability in Energy Sector APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 4.2 Increased Use of Clean Power Generation Technologies			
INDICATOR: 4.2.2 Percentage increase in MW of energy produced through renewable energy technologies.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Center for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE)	1994(B)		0.2
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Renewable energy technologies include wind, solar, mini-micro hydel power and bio-mass cogeneration.	1995	0.35	0.58
COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31.	1996	1	1.2
	1997	2	
	1998	3	
	1999(T)	4	

E. Strategic Objective 5: Improved Air and Water Quality at Selected Industrial Sites and Municipalities

Performance Analysis: Performance against indicators was mixed. Sales of USAID environmental services and technologies, affected by a downturn in the economy which cut industrial growth, were estimated at \$38 million against the target of \$60 million (IR Indicator 5.1.2). Nevertheless, Indo-US business collaborations introduced a variety of technologies for treating industrial wastes and cutting pollution which met or exceeded most targets in SO Indicator 5.2 and IR Indicator 5.1.1. Three examples:

--A technology for the sugar cane industry reduced effluent by 66 percent with fewer chemicals, cutting lime by 17 percent, sulphur by 21 percent, and biological and chemical oxygen demand

by two-thirds. The estimated market for this technology in India is some \$600 million.

--A fluidized bed technology to treat black liquor effluent from small paper mills eliminated 100 percent of the discharge, reduced biological oxygen demand by 96 percent, and recovered 80 percent of the caustic soda for reuse. The Punjab State Pollution Control Board has recommended state-wide adoption of the technology. With 90 similar mills in India, the potential market is \$360 million (SO Indicator 5.1).

--A new gas flow technology for improved efficiency of electrostatic precipitators reduced emissions in a cement plant by 90-95 percent. The estimated Indian market for this technology is around \$60 million (SO Indicator 5.2.).

The examples demonstrate improved air and water quality at selected sites, but, more importantly, they also provide demonstrations replicable on a much larger scale. USAID's partnership with ICICI, India's second largest finance company, has accelerated the development of a robust industry in environmental goods and services which a recent Confederation of Indian Industries study pegged as having a potential to grow to two billion dollars by the year 2000.

NTPC increased its flyash utilization from two percent of total flyash generated in early 1990 to ten percent in 1996. NTPC plans to increase this to 15 percent by 2000, avoiding nearly 70 hectares of landfill. Given India's widespread flyash disposal problem, opportunities for replication are enormous (IR Indicator 5.1.5).

The environmental impact (IR Indicators 5.1.3 and 5.1.4) of investments made in urban infrastructure under SO 1 will not be available until 1999. Project preparation, including technical and financial packaging, requires lead times of up to three years as seen in the Tirrupur project, the first water/waste water treatment system to receive USAID assistance. During the past year, USAID provided Tirrupur technical assistance and training resulting in the completion of an environmental assessment, the conducting of a set of pre-bid conferences, and the short-listing of BOT operators. The program also trained two municipalities in environmental risk assessment and management, identified three more projects for support, and began groundwork required for financing proposals. Credit rating agencies are working with municipalities; state agencies have contracted new firms to prepare commercially viable projects; and the government has recently announced the launch of a credit enhancement agency for infrastructure. By accomplishing these milestones, USAID has helped create the components required for a system of urban infrastructure financing.

Expected Progress through FY 1999 and Management Actions: See Section III.

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLES

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5: Improved Air and Water Quality at Selected Industrial Sites and Municipalities APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: SO 5 Improved Air and Water Quality at Selected Industrial Sites and Municipalities			
INDICATOR: 5.1 Reduction in pollutants in waste water at selected industrial sites			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage reduction SOURCE: Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Plant data INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. [1] The first project on waste water treatment was not operational. [2] Average pollution reduction due to technology interventions under Indo-U.S. collaborations: - Shreyans Paper Mill Ltd., Ludhiana with Enders Process Equipment Ltd., IL: 96-100% (average 98%) - Kothari Sugar & Chemicals Ltd., Madras Amcane Praj Ltd., Pune with Amcane International Inc., MN: average 66% This data is industry and pollutant specific as compared to the planned which indicates the average for the whole industry and pollutants.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994(B)		0
	1995	0	0[1]
	1996	3	0[1]
	1997	6	[2]
	1998(T)	10	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5: Improved Air and Water Quality at Selected Industrial Sites and Municipalities APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: SO 5 Improved Air and Water Quality at Selected Industrial Sites and Municipalities			
INDICATOR: 5.2 Reduction in gaseous emissions and suspended particulate matter in air at (a) selected industrial sites and (b) selected power plants			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage reduction SOURCE: ICICI, NEERI, National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. Data up to December 1996 shown in 1997. ¹ Data for a) above ² Data for b) above [1] The average pollution reduction due to technology interceptions under Indo-U.S. collaborations: -ACC Ltd., Mumbai, with Research Cortell Company, NJ:90-95% (average 92-92.5%) - DI Filters, New Delhi with Donaldson Company Inc., Minnesota. Data collected from industrial sites where such filters are installed suggest emission reduction of 460 billion cft/annum due to gas turbines operating with air filters. [2] Based on improvements reported at one NTPC power plant (Dadri).	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994(B)		0 ¹ 0 ²
	1995	0 ¹ 0 ²	0 ¹ 0 ²
	1996	80 ¹ 0.5 ²	97 ¹ 0 ²
	1997	85 ¹ 1 ²	92 ¹ [1] 0.45 ² [2]
	1998(T) ¹	90 ¹ 2 ²	
	1999(T) ²	3 ²	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5: Improved Air and Water Quality at Selected Industrial Sites and Municipalities APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 5.1 Improved Control of Air and Water Pollution at Selected Industrial Sites and Municipalities			
INDICATOR: 5.1.1 Increased number of a) companies manufacturing clean technologies* and b) power plants using clean technologies			
UNIT OF MEASURE: a) Number of companies; b) number of power plants SOURCE: ICICI, Industry and NTPC INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: * Companies manufacturing boilers, turbines, generators, filters and coal ash products such as ash bricks etc. COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. Data up to December 1996 shown in 1997. ¹ Data for a) above ² Data for b) above [1] This includes five more collaborations expected by March 1997. [2] Based on financial closure of a clean coal technology project (coal washery), and adoption of heat rate optimization techniques at NTPC Dadri power plant	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994(B)		0 ¹ 0 ²
	1995	10 ¹ 1 ²	7 ¹ 0 ²
	1996	13 ¹ 2 ²	10 ¹ 0 ²
	1997	17 ¹ 3 ²	17 ¹ [1] 2 ² [2]
	1998(T) ¹	25 ¹ 4 ²	
	1999(T) ²	5 ²	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5: Improved Air and Water Quality at Selected Industrial Sites and Municipalities APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 5.1 Improved Control of Air and Water Pollution at Selected Sites and Municipalities			
INDICATOR: 5.1.2 Cumulative value of (a) sales* in clean technologies by companies; b) purchase of clean technologies by power plants			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Dollars in Million SOURCE: ICICI, Industry and NTPC INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. Data up to December 1996 shown in 1997. *Companies manufacturing boilers, turbines, generators, filters and coal ash products such as ash bricks etc. ¹ Data for a) above ² Data for b) above [1] Retarded industrial growth resulting in reduced industrial growth in capital intensive environmental technologies. Cumulative value up to December '96 totalled \$38 million: [2] Financial closure of clean coal technology based power plant projects worth \$12 million expected by March 1997. Since clean coal technologies are just moving towards first commercial application, progress is slower than anticipated earlier.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1993 ¹ 1994(B) ²		0 ¹ 0 ²
	1995	30 ¹ 0 ²	10 ¹ 0 ²
	1996	40 ¹ 25 ²	37 ¹ 0 ²
	1997	60 ¹ 50 ²	38 ¹ [1] (2) ²
	1998(T) ¹	80 ¹ 75 ²	
	1999(T) ²	100 ²	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5: Improved Air and Water Quality at Selected Industrial Sites and Municipalities			
APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 5.1 Improved Control of Air and Water Pollution at Selected Industrial Sites and Municipalities			
INDICATOR: 5.1.5 Hectares of fly-ash ponds and land fills avoided due to commercial utilization of ash			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Hectares	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: NTPC, State Electricity Boards (SEB's), captive power plants	1995(B)		0
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:	1996	0	70[1]
COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31.	1997	TBD	
[1] Based on 10% flyash utilization by NTPC power plants. [2] Targets will be set by September, 1997 based on discussions with the National Fly Ash Technology Mission and NTPC.	1998(T)	TBD	

F. Strategic Objective 6: Increased Conservation and Availability of Crop-Related Germplasm

Performance Analysis: The following results were achieved this year:

--The new genebank facility with a storage capacity of an additional 800,000 germplasm samples (SO Indicator 6.1) is now open and functioning. The new facility will allow storage of an additional 24,000 germplasm samples during FY 1997, achieving a cumulative target of 200,000. Ultimately a cumulative target of about a million samples will be possible.

--The new germplasm acquisitions this year numbered 1,675, against a planned 3,000--56 percent of the target set in IR Indicator 6.1.1; combined acquisitions for the last two years have been 4,463, against 6,000 planned (75%). The shortfall is attributed to unfavorable weather conditions during the collection period.

--Actual number of crop germplasm samples exchanged with 37 countries exceeded the target fifteen-fold--74,328, against 5,000 (IR Indicator 6.2.1). During the past two years, the target has been exceeded eleven-fold.

Expected Progress through FY 1999 and Management Actions: Although USAID/India's support to this Strategic Objective concludes September 30, 1997, the GOI is committed to sustaining the facilities, maintaining open access and expanding acquisitions and germplasm exchanges. The following results will be achieved in 1997:

--A cumulative target of 200,000 germplasm samples will be stored in the genebank (SO Indicator 6.1).

--Approximately 5,000 additional germplasm acquisitions will raise the cumulative number of acquisitions to more than 12,000 (IR Indicator 6.1.1).

--An additional 5,000 germplasm samples will be exchanged (IR Indicator 6.2.1).

There will be no further reporting on this SO since USAID support concludes September 30, 1997.

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLES

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6: Increased Conservation and Availability of Crop-Related Germplasm APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: SO 6 Increased Conservation and Availability of Crop-Related Germplasm			
INDICATOR: 6.1 Increased number of germplasm samples stored in genebanks			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of accessions SOURCE: Research Highlights, National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR) INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. [1] The number of samples stored in genebank will increase substantially beginning FY97.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994(B)		176,000
	1995	176,000	176,000
	1996	176,000	176,000[1]
	1997(T)	200,000	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6: Increased Conservation and Availability of Crop-Related Germplasm APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 6.1 Expanded Genebank Capacity			
INDICATOR: 6.1.1 Increased number of new germplasm acquisitions			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of acquisitions per year SOURCE: Research Highlights, National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR) INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. [1] Unfavorable weather conditions during monsoons (Jun-Sept. '96) restricted collection of new germplasm from the field. [2] New germplasm acquisition details modified based on experience.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994(B)		2818
	1995	3000	2788
	1996	3000	1675[1]
	1997(T)	5000[2]	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6: Increased Conservation and Availability of Crop-Related Germplasm APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 6.2 Improved Effectiveness of Genebank Management			
INDICATOR: 6.2.1 Number of exchanges of germplasm materials.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of exchanges per year SOURCE: Research Highlights, National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. [1] Currently, the number of germplasm exchanges is fluctuating (far exceeding the targets) over the years due to very few genebanks in other countries.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994(B)		6,097
	1995	5,000	40,811
	1996	5,000	74,328[1]
	1997(T)	5,000	

G. Special Objective 1: Reduced Transmission of HIV Infection

Performance Analysis: Progress has been made towards all indicators. A major study, the Behavioral Sentinel Surveillance Study, produced comprehensive data on knowledge of HIV prevention methods (SPO Indicator 1.1), multi-partner behavior and condom use (SPO Indicator 1.2), and care-seeking behavior for sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) (SPO Indicator 1.3). The data show good knowledge of how to prevent transmission of HIV/AIDS but a lag in the adoption of safe behavior. Annual surveys will track trends in the adoption of safe behavior.

The AIDS Prevention and Control Program (APAC) has funded eighteen NGOs in Tamil Nadu to work with high-risk groups on HIV/AIDS prevention, strengthened NGO capacity through training workshops, and trained more than eight hundred volunteers, peer educators and NGO leaders to work on community-based interventions (SPO Indicator 1.4). It has also developed a training module for physicians, trained 60 physicians in diagnosis and management of STDs, and selected three well-known teaching and training institutions in Tamil Nadu to conduct regular training programs for physicians using this module. APAC has entered into a collaborative arrangement with a major private sector producer and seller of condoms to extend its distribution network to 48 key towns of Tamil Nadu so that condom availability to high-risk groups can be further improved. One hundred new outlets have been added in the first month of this activity. USAID has funded Population Services International India (PSI) to provide a media briefing service to reach and brief journalists and media representatives systematically in an effort to improve the quality and quantity of coverage of the HIV/AIDS issue.

In addition to the Behavioral Sentinel Surveillance Study, USAID has funded two other research studies: a knowledge and practices study of doctors relating to treatment of STDs; and a study on the availability and quality of condoms at retail outlets in Tamil Nadu, including information on the behavior of consumers, retailers, and stockists related to condom sales and purchases. The condom study shows that condoms are generally available, and that condom quality meets WHO specifications.

With Global Bureau funding, AIDSCAP has provided two New Delhi NGOs with technical assistance and funds to develop pilot AIDS prevention activities which integrate HIV/AIDS programs into ongoing maternal and child health programs, and into alcohol and drug addiction programs.

Expected Progress through FY 1999 and Management Actions: Over the next two years, APAC will make another 30 NGO grants, at least 200 physicians will be trained in STD case management and approximately 100 counselors will be trained in AIDS counseling. APAC will complete the development of modules for training traditional medical practitioners and paramedics in issues related to STD diagnosis and management, and institutions will be identified and funded to carry out training programs on a regular basis. Alternative methodologies for measuring the quality of STD treatment provided by physicians will be pilot tested. The communications agency retained by APAC will launch a major, state-wide communications campaign to support behavior change and condom promotion work by APAC subgrantees. The campaign will also promote

STD health-seeking behavior in the general public.

USAID will also follow-up on the January 1997 assessment of the overall HIV/AIDS situation in India undertaken as a result of last year's R4 review to identify opportunities for additional USAID involvement in HIV/AIDS in India. The major findings:

--APAC is well-established, staffed, operational, and effectively pursuing relevant strategies. It can provide a model for replication by USAID or other donors.

--PACT/CRH is addressing critical issues in HIV/AIDS product development related to female-controlled barrier methods, microbicides, STD diagnostics, and condom quality. These types of activities need further emphasis.

--Additional high impact areas for USAID involvement: a) national and state level surveillance for STDs/HIV/AIDS; b) policy dialogue and advocacy with opinion leaders, policy makers and program managers; and c) technical assistance to the Government of Tamil Nadu's State AIDS Society.

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLES

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 1: Reduced Transmission of HIV Infection APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: SPO 1 Reduced Transmission of HIV Infection			
INDICATOR: 1.1 Increased knowledge of at least two protective measures against HIV transmission among those engaging in high risk behavior.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage SOURCE: VHS INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. Annual data. Baseline data was gathered by Behavioral Sentinel Surveillance Study covering a sample of 13,000 people representing both high risk groups and the general population. The study was completed in November 1996 and will be repeated annually.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997(B)		90
	1998	90	
	1999	90	
	2002(T)	90	

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 1: Reduced Transmission of HIV Infection APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: SPO 1 Reduced Transmission of HIV Infection			
INDICATOR: 1.2 Increased use of condoms among high risk groups.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage SOURCE: Voluntary Health Service (VHS) INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. Annual data. Baseline data was gathered by Behavioral Sentinel Surveillance Study covering a sample of 13,000 people representing both high risk groups and the general population. The study was completed in November 1996 and will be repeated annually. Among commercial sex workers, STD clinic attenders, truckers and others in highway occupations.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997(B)		37
	1998	42	
	1999	47	
	2002(T)	62	

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 1: Reduced Transmission of HIV Infection APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: SPO 1 Reduced Transmission of HIV Infection			
INDICATOR: 1.3 Increase in the proportion of the high risk population that receives STD services			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage SOURCE: VHS INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. Annual data. Baseline data was gathered by Behavioral Sentinel Surveillance Study covering a sample of 13,000 people representing both high risk groups and the general population. The study was completed in November 1996 and will be repeated annually. Includes commercial sex workers, truckers and other in highway occupations, male factory workers, and male students.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997(B)		52
	1998	57	
	1999	62	
	2002(T)	77	

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 1: Reduced Transmission of HIV Infection APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: SPO 1 Reduced Transmission of HIV Infection			
INDICATOR: 1.4 Increase in number of APAC assisted NGOs involved in AIDS prevention.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number SOURCE: VHS INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. Data up to September 1996 reported in 1997. Annual data drawn from APAC Project records.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996(B)		0
	1997	15	18
	1998	30	
	1999	45	
	2002(T)	100	

H. Special Objective 2: Increased Investment in Agribusiness by Private Firms

Performance Analysis: During the past year, high interest rates and political uncertainty depressed overall investment. Growth in corporate investment was half of last year's level; the agriculture sector contracted by -0.1 percent. Nevertheless, the SPO 2 targets have been met and surpassed. Horticultural exports, for example, increased by more than 30 percent.

The program disseminated technologies and established new market links in fruits, gherkins, tomatoes, flowers, mushrooms, refrigerated storage and transport, field chilling, dehydration and food processing. To speed this process, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), a new SPO 2 partner, launched a World Wide Web-based commercial Agribusiness Information Center (AIC). The Center promotes Indo-US agribusiness ventures by alerting Indian investors to US sources of equipment and technology and US companies to Indian investment opportunities. Expanding domestic consumption, a shift to higher value crops, and increased processing have begun to improve rural income--producing a three-fold jump in farmgate fruit prices in Maharashtra, for example, and rural women are finding employment in orchards and processing lines.

Expected Progress through FY 1999 and Management Action: Infrastructure and policy distortions constrain continued expansion of agribusiness; they discourage needed investment--estimated at more than \$40 billion over the next ten years in food processing alone. In addition to ongoing work on agro-investment and technology transfer, the SPO 2 team will target barriers blocking investment in agribusiness, demonstrate private sector options to improve infrastructure, and promote policy change through collective private action. By promoting investment in marketing terminals, cold chains, port facilities and related infrastructure, we will address regulatory and other constraints limiting the growth of packing, packaging, food processing and seed production ventures.

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLES

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 2: Increased Investment in Agribusiness by Private Firms APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: SPO 2 Increased Investment in Agribusiness by Private Firms			
INDICATOR: 2.1 Increase in total investments in ACE funded projects			
UNIT OF MEASURE: \$ million (cumulative) SOURCE: ICICI, Project Data INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. Data up to December, 1996 shown in 1997.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1992(B)		0
	1993		0.47
	1994		7.1
	1995	21	18
	1996	32	33
	1997	42	45
	1998	60	
	1999(T)	80	

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 2: Increased Investment in Agribusiness by Private Firms APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: SPO 2 Increased Investment in Agribusiness by Private Firms			
INDICATOR: 2.2 Increase in ICICI lending to the agribusiness sector			
UNIT OF MEASURE: \$ million (cumulative) SOURCE: ICICI INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. Data up to December, 1996 shown in 1997.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1992(B)		4.2
	1995	20	45
	1996	60	63
	1997	75	76
	1998	100	
	1999(T)	125	

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 2: Increased Investment in Agribusiness by Private Firms APPROVED: 12/JUN/1996 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: SPO 2 Increased Investment in Agribusiness by Private Firms			
INDICATOR: 2.3 Increase in value of horticultural exports			
UNIT OF MEASURE: \$ million SOURCE: CMIE, Economic Survey INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Horticultural produce includes fresh/processed fruits and vegetables, spices, and floriculture products. COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. 1996: April 95 - March 96 (Actuals)* 1997: April 96 - October 96 (Actuals)** April 96 - March 97 (Projected): 571	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1992(B)		155
	1993(B)		184
	1994(B)		326
	1995	340	367
	1996	380	494*
	1997	440	333**
	1998	500	
	1999(T)	575	

III. STATUS OF MANAGEMENT CONTRACT

Introduction: An intensive reengineering exercise in team building was conducted in November 1996. Teams were organized around each SO and SPO. In preparing to produce charters for which teams would assume authority and responsibility, each team reexamined the results frameworks for its SO or SPO. As a result, SO indicators and Intermediate Results were reconsidered. In one case (SO 4 and SO 5), the teams proposed that the SOs be amalgamated. In others (SOs 1 and 2) experience provided a different perspective on the reliability and availability of data and indicators. In SO 3, an intense exercise with our partners (CARE and CRS) produced refined indicators and baselines. The remainder of this section provides details on the proposed changes.

A. Strategic Objective 1 Indicator Changes

Reflecting the impact of the bear market, now in its 23rd month, and the Securities and Exchange Board of India's (SEBI) much more stringent disclosure rules for initial public offerings, we are proposing to revise downward the planned levels for SO Indicators 1.1 and 1.2 for 1997-99 by significant amounts, and SO Indicator 1.3 accomplishments will be delayed by one year (see data tables at the end of this section). We are dropping IR Indicator 1.1.3 which measured establishment of a futures and options program because an independent evaluation determined the program premature. We have eliminated IR Indicator 1.1.4 for lack of data, and IR Indicators 1.2.1-5 because they are subject to macro-level factors well beyond our control and are not accurate measures of our institution-building activities. We are also dropping IR Indicator 1.2.8 because its focus is not specific enough to capture the impact we are intending to achieve, and because we think our new IR Indicator 1.2.2 (described below) is designed to measure that impact. We are combining IR Indicators 1.1.6 and 1.2.7 to create

the new IR Indicator 1.2.2: "Types of USAID-supported models of financing urban infrastructure adopted by municipal, state and local governments, and private groups."

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLES

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: SO 1 Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms			
INDICATOR: 1.1 Increased amount of new capital (equity and debt) raised through the securities markets			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Rs. Billion SOURCE: Government of India, Economic Survey, Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Annual Report INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994(B)		244
	1995	250	276
	1996	300	208
	1997	175	
	1998	200	
	1999(T)	250	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: SO 1 Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms			
INDICATOR: 1.2 Increased foreign indirect institutional (portfolio) investment.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: \$ Billion SOURCE: Government of India, Economic Survey, SEBI Annual Report INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. * Data for 1996-97 is based on actuals for April through December 1996 and estimates for January through March 1997.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994(B)		1.63
	1995	1.8	1.53
	1996	2.5	1.98
	1997	3.5	2.50*
	1998	3.0	
	1999(T)	4.0	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms			
APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: SO 1 Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms			
INDICATOR: 1.3 Increased amount of private capital used to finance commercially viable urban environmental infrastructure			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Rs. Billion SOURCE: CCI/NIUA/ILFS/HUDCO, USAID Project Reports INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. ** Information as of January, 1997.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994(B)		0
	1995	0	0
	1996	0.2	0.2
	1997	1.65	1.19**
	1998	2.65	
	1999(T)	3.75	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms			
APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R.1.1 Increased Financial Market Efficiency Through Policy and Regulatory Reforms			
INDICATOR: 1.1.1 Clearing and settling time of traded securities reduced in securities markets			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of Days SOURCE: SEBI, Price Waterhouse (PW) Contractor, Stock Exchanges INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. Data up to December 1996 reported in 1997. * Rolling settlement system.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994(B)		14-21
	1995	10-21	4-21
	1996	12-20	4-16
	1997	10-18	4-7
	1998	4-7	
	1999(T)	*T+5	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 1.1 Increased Financial Market Efficiency Through Policy and Regulatory Reforms			
INDICATOR: 1.1.2 Price transparency improved in securities markets*			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage SOURCE: SEBI Annual Report, Price Waterhouse INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: * Proportion of screen based trading to total volume traded and number of stock exchanges using screen based trading system. COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994(B)		No system
	1995	10%(1 exchange)	10% (1 exchange)
	1996	20% (2 exchanges)	60% (6 exchange)
	1997	80% (7 exchanges)	
	1998	85% (8 exchanges)	
	1999(T)	90% (most exchanges)	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 1.1 Increased Financial Market Efficiency Through Policy and Regulatory Reforms			
INDICATOR: 1.1.3 Securities depository system established and functioning			
UNIT OF MEASURE: SOURCE: SEBI, PW Reports INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. Data based on PW and newspaper reports. * Legislation enacted, regulation promulgated and Depository functioning. ** Depository hardware, software and building to serve at least 30% of stock. *** Depository system functioning for 50% of stock.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994(B)		System not available
	1995		
	1996	Legislation enacted and regulation promulgated	Temporary Legislation in effect through ordinance
	1997		*
	1998	**	
	1999(T)	***	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 1.2 Improved Instruments for Capital Mobilization			
INDICATOR: 1.2.1 Increased volume of shelter related credit to below median income households			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Rs. Billion SOURCE: NHB Annual Report/Sector Assessment Report, MSS Contractor, Project Report INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. 1992/93 data available for 10 HFCs only (complete data was not available); 1995/96 figures provisional, based on NHB interim report; Information pertaining to NHB refinancing the approved HFCs; Loan size taken as proxy to below median household income used for calculations.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1992(B)		2.30
	1993	2.55	1.25
	1994	2.80	3.11
	1995	3.05	3.25
	1996	3.30	3.33
	1997	3.55	
	1998(T)	4.0	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 1.2 Improved Instruments for Capital Mobilization			
INDICATOR: 1.2.2 Types of USAID-supported models of financing urban infrastructure adopted by municipal, state and local governments and private groups			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of models SOURCE: CCI/NIUA and Project Reports. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. * Information as of January 15, 1997.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994(B)	0	0
	1995	1	1
	1996	2	2
	1997	3	3*
	1998	4	
	1999(T)	5	

B. Strategic Objective 2

Revised SO 2: "Reduced fertility and improved reproductive health in north India":

This SO has been broadened to include reproductive health reflecting: the GOI's post-Cairo action plan which includes a new target-free, client-oriented Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) initiative; and extended discussions with customers and partners.

The revised SO Indicator is: Total fertility rate in UP and MP

The previous intermediate result, Empowered Women, has been absorbed in the new special objective addressing women's issues.

Revised Intermediate Results:

IR 2.1: "Reduced unintended pregnancies in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh," and
IR 2.1a: "Increased birth spacing in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh."

Both replace the previous IR, "Increased contraceptive use and improved reproductive health in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh." A specific reproductive health IR has been added as:

IR 2.2: "Increased safe deliveries in Madhya Pradesh."

Revised Performance Indicators:

IR Indicator 2.1.1, "Contraceptive prevalence rate in UP and MP," combines the various indicators of contraceptive use from the previous strategic framework and provides an adequate measure of project performance without need for additional breakdown.

IR Indicators 2.1.2, "Commercial and CSM sales of pills/condoms in UP," and 2.1.3, "Cumulative population service coverage for private family planning services in UP," are identical to those in the old strategic framework; however, the targets for commercial and CSM sales have been modified to reflect a reduced level of effort under the IFPS activity.

IR Indicator 2.1.4, "Number of providers given technical/behavioral service delivery training in UP and MP," has been added as an important annual indicator of progress in improved quality of services.

IR Indicators 2.2.1, "Percentage of deliveries attended by trained providers in MP," and 2.2.2, "Number of people trained in emergency obstetric care in MP," have been added to measure the performance of IR 2.2. These are key indicators of important safe delivery conditions and will be monitored in the WACH implementation districts.

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLES

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Reduced Fertility and Improved Reproductive Health in North India APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: SO 2 Reduced Fertility and Improved Reproductive Health in North India			
INDICATOR: 2.1 Total fertility rate in UP and MP			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Total Fertility Rate (TFR) SOURCE: National Family Health Survey (NFHS), other surveys. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: TFR is the number of children the woman would bear during her reproductive years if she were to experience the current fertility schedule. COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. Baseline survey was conducted in 1992-93 and will be conducted every 5 years. Data not available on annual basis. For MP, baseline surveys are planned for 1998.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1993(B)		UP - 4.8
	1998	UP - 4.3 MP - TBD	
	2002(T)	UP - 3.9 MP - TBD	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Reduced Fertility and Improved Reproductive Health in North India APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 2.1/2.1a Reduced Unintended Pregnancies in UP and MP/Increased Birth Spacing in UP and MP			
INDICATOR: 2.1.1 Contraceptive prevalence rate in UP and MP			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage SOURCE: National Family Health Survey (NFHS), other surveys INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Proportion of married couples with wife aged 15-49 using contraceptive methods. COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. Baseline survey was conducted in 1992-93 and will be conducted every 5 years. Data not available on annual basis. For MP, baseline surveys are planned for 1998.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1993 (B)		UP - 20
	1998	UP - 30 MP - TBD	
	2002(T)	UP - 40 MP - TBD	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Reduced Fertility and Improved Reproductive Health in North India			
APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 2.1/2.1a Reduced Unintended Pregnancies in UP and MP/Increased Birth Spacing in UP and MP			
INDICATOR: 2.1.2 Commercial and CSM sales of pills/condoms In UP			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Condoms (C) in millions Oral Pills (OP) in thousand cycles SOURCE: Project Reports. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of condoms and oral pills sold by project funded social marketing. COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. Annual data, Survey Reports	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994 (B)		C17 OP180
	1995	C-21 OP-230	C-21 OP-230
	1996	C-26 OP-750	C-15 OP-272
	1997	C-20 OP-290	
	1998	C-20 OP-300	
	1999	C-20 OP-310	
	2002(T)	C-20 OP-340	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Reduced Fertility and Improved Reproductive Health in North India			
APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 2.1/2.1a Reduced Unintended Pregnancies in UP and MP/Increased Birth Spacing in UP and MP			
INDICATOR: 2.1.3 Cumulative population service coverage for private family planning services in UP			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number expressed in millions SOURCE: SIFPSA Management Information System - IFPS Project. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Population reached by private service providers. COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. Annual data.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1994(B)		0.2
	1995	5	5
	1996	11	10
	1997	15	
	1998	18	
	1999	19	
	2002(T)	25	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Reduced Fertility and Improved Reproductive Health in North India APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 2.1/2.1a Reduced Unintended Pregnancies in UP and MP/Increased Birth Spacing in UP and MP			
INDICATOR: 2.1.4 Number of providers given technical/behavioral service delivery training in UP and MP			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number SOURCE: SIFPSA Management Information System for UP INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of people trained in competency based training including (i) public sector; (ii) private sector; and (iii) others (adolescents and community members). COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. Annual data, Data for UP only. Baseline and target data for MP will be available only after WACH is implemented.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995(B)		i. 500 ii. 1,300 iii. 0
	1996		i. 1,000 ii. 1,500 iii. 4,800
	1997	i. 3,000 ii. 3,000 iii. 10,000	
	1998	i. 4,000 ii. 2,000 iii. 10,000	
	1999	i. 4,000 ii. 2,000 iii. 10,000	
	2002(T)	i. 4,000 ii. 2,000 iii. 10,000	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Reduced Fertility and Improved Reproductive Health in North India APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 2.2 Increased Safe Deliveries in MP			
INDICATOR: 2.2.1 Percentage of deliveries attended by trained providers in MP			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage SOURCE: Project Management Information System INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Proportion of women who were attended at delivery by a trained provider. COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. Annual data. WACH activities are planned for 7 districts of MP . Baseline and target data for one pilot district will available in June 1998, and for the remaining 6 districts in June 1999.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1998(B)		TBD
	1999	TBD	
	2004(T)	TBD	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Reduced Fertility and Improved Reproductive Health in North India			
APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 2.2 Increased Safe Deliveries in MP			
INDICATOR: 2.2.2 Number of people trained in emergency obstetric care in MP			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Project Management Information System			
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of persons trained in emergency obstetric care	1998(B)		TBD
COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31.	1999	TBD	
Annual data WACH activities are planned for 7 districts of MP . Baseline and target data for one pilot district will available in June 1998, and for the remaining 6 districts in June 1999.	2004(T)	TBD	

C. Strategic Objective 3 Indicator Changes

The child survival strategic objective has been refined in consultation with the Cooperating Sponsors for the Title II program and health project managers in USAID. Progress in meeting the strategic objective of improved child survival will be measured primarily through decreased rates of mortality in children under five years of age and improved nutritional status of young children because these data are consistently available from the UN reporting systems.

Revised SO Indicators:

SO Indicator 3.1: "Reduced under-five mortality," and

SO Indicator 3.2: "Improved nutritional status of young children."

When data from the second National Family Health Survey (NFHS) are available, infant mortality rate can also be included. While improvements in birth spacing have an important impact on child survival, they will be reported under SO 2 and thus will not be reported a second time under this SO.

Revised Intermediate Results: For clarity and management purposes, the old IR has been replaced by three intermediate results.

New IRs:

IR 3.1: "Increased use of key child survival interventions,"

IR 3.2: "Improved maternal and child nutrition," and

IR 3.3: "Improved targeting of at-risk populations."

Revised IR Indicators:

IR Indicator 3.1.1: "Percentage of children 12-23 months old fully immunized by age 1,"

IR Indicator 3.1.2: "Increased commercial sales of ORS,"

IR Indicator 3.2.1: "Percentage of pregnant women, delivered in the past year, who received 90-100 iron-folic acid tablets,"

IR Indicator 3.2.2: "Percentage of infants who received breast milk and solid/mushy foods at 6-9 months of age," and

IR Indicator 3.3.1: "Percentage of children under 2/under 3 reached with supplemental food."

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLES

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Improved Child Survival and Nutrition in Selected Areas of India APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: SO 3 Improved Child Survival and Nutrition in selected areas of India			
INDICATOR: 3.1 Reduced under-five mortality			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Deaths in children under five years. SOURCE: a) NFHS b) UN data will also be reported every 3-5 years. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: The probability of dying before the 5th birthday. COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. NFHS, 1993 (rural data) has been used as baseline. Progress will be reported every 3-5 years per NFHS cycle. NFHS data is state/country wide data and not specific to program areas; thus may not capture actual progress in program areas but indicate trends.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1993(B)		119
	1998	107	
	2002(T)	95	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Improved Child Survival and Nutrition in Selected Areas of India APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: SO 3 Improved Child Survival and Nutrition in Selected Areas of India.			
INDICATOR: 3.2 Improved nutritional status of young children.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of underweight children under three years. SOURCE: a) NFHS b) PVO surveys c) ICDS MIS (1999 onwards) INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Percent of children under three years who are more than two standard deviations below the median on the weight for age index for the international reference population(WHO). COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. CARE and CRS data through September 30. a) Progress will be reported every 3-5 years per NFHS cycle. NFHS data is state/country wide data and not specific to program areas; thus may not capture actual progress in program areas but indicate trends. ICDS MIS data from program sites would complement NFHS data. b) The difference in CARE and NFHS data may be due to the poorer areas that PVOs operate in. With improved coverage of unreached populations, an initial rise in rates of malnutrition in program areas is expected; thus during this five-year window, significant change in overall nutritional status may not occur. However, reduction in severe malnutrition is expected which will be reported along with overall malnutrition rates.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1993(B)		56 (NFHS)
	1996		62 (CARE)
	1998	53(NFHS)	
	1999	CARE:61 CRS: TBD	
	2001	CARE:59 CRS:TBD	
	2002(T)	50(NFHS)	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Improved Child Survival and Nutrition in Selected Areas of India APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 3.1 Increased Use of Key Child Survival Interventions			
INDICATOR: 3.1.1 Percentage of children 12-23 months old fully immunized by age 1			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of children 12-23 months old SOURCE: a)Annual - Program monitoring data b)Data from PVO surveys every 3 years will be reported when available. INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of children 12-23 months old in program catchment area who are fully immunized by age one. COMMENTS: CARE and CRS data through September 30. CARE baseline is computed from available data from 5 states. The baseline and planned results may be revised when data from all states becomes available. Currently CRS baseline data is available only from part of the program, comprehensive baseline data will be available in 1997. The current Development Activity Proposal for CARE and CRS ends in 2001. _____ b/l - baseline	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996(B)		CARE:13
	1997(B)	CARE:18	CRS:b/l
	1998	CARE:24 CRS:b/l+5	
	1999	CARE:31 CRS:b/l+10	
	2000	CARE:38 CRS:b/l+15	
	2001(T)	CARE:43 CRS:b/l+20	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Improved Child Survival and Nutrition in Selected Areas of India APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 3.1 Increased Use of Key Child Survival Interventions			
INDICATOR: 3.1.2 Increased commercial sales of ORS			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Millions SOURCE: ORG retail sales INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of ORS packets sold by private outlets COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. ORG data to be purchased.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997(B)		TBD
	1998	TBD	
	1999	TBD	
	2000	TBD	
	2001(T)	TBD	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Improved Child Survival and Nutrition in Selected Areas of India APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 3.2 Improved Maternal and Child Nutrition			
INDICATOR: 3.2.1 Percentage of pregnant women, delivered in the past year, who received 90-100 iron-folic acid tablets			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of pregnant women SOURCE: (i) Annual - Program monitoring data (ii) PVO baseline, mid-term and final evaluation - Survey INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of pregnant women in program catchment area who received 90-100 IFA tablets COMMENTS: CARE and CRS data through September 30. a) Receipt of IFA tablets is a proxy indicator for improved Hb status during pregnancy and also a proxy for ante-natal care (IFA is distributed by the health department). b) Currently CRS baseline data is available only from part of the program, comprehensive baseline data will be available in 1997. * indicates % of pregnant women who received 50 or more IFA tablets; raw data will be reanalyzed for receipt of 90-100 IFA tablets and will be reported next year. b/l - baseline	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996(B)		CARE:32*
	1997(B)	CARE:37	CRS:b/l
	1998	CARE:43 CRS:b/l+5	
	1999	CARE:50 CRS:b/l+10	
	2000	CARE:55 CRS:b/l+15	
	2001(T)	CARE:60 CRS:b/l+20	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Improved Child Survival and Nutrition in Selected Areas of India APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 3.2 Improved Maternal and Child Nutrition			
INDICATOR: 3.2.2 Percent of infants who received breast-milk and solid/mushy foods at 6-9 months of age.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of infants in program catchment area SOURCE: PVO surveys INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of infants in program catchment area who received breast milk and solid/mushy foods at 6-9 months COMMENTS: CARE and CRS data through September 30.. a) Periodicity of reporting will be every 3 years. b) CRS KPC surveys will cover all program areas over a 3-4 year period. ¹ and ² represent baseline data from 2 program areas, ³ & ⁴ will be available in 1997 and 1998 respectively. In each program area, progress will be measured through follow-up surveys every three years which will be compared to the baseline. b/l - baseline	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995(B) ¹		CRS ¹ :41
	1996(B) ²		CARE ² :50 CRS:63
	1997	CARE:53 CRS ³ :TBD	
	1998	CARE:56 CRS ¹ :51 CRS ⁴ :TBD	
	1999	CARE:59 CRS ² :73	
	2000	CARE:62 CRS ³ :b/l+10	
	2001(T)	CARE:65 CRS ³ :b/l+10	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Improved Child Survival and Nutrition in Selected Areas of India APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 3.3 Improved Targeting of At-risk Populations			
INDICATOR: 3.3.1 Percentage of children under 2/under 3 reached with supplemental food.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of children 6-24 months and children 6-36 months SOURCE: Data for under-two: Program monitoring data Data for under-three: ICDS MIS (1999 onwards) INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: % of children under two/under three in program catchment area reached with supplemental food. COMMENTS: CARE and CRS data through September 30. a) Supplemental food is an entry point for child survival services such as growth promotion, immunization, referrals etc. b) Currently CRS baseline data is available only from part of the program; comprehensive baseline data will be available in 1997. _____ b/l - baseline	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996(B)		CARE:40
	1997(B)	CARE:40	CRS:b/l
	1998	CARE:46 CRS:b/l+5	
	1999	CARE:51 CRS:b/l+10	
	2000	CARE:55 CRS:b/l+15	
	2001(T)	CARE:62 CRS:b/l+20	

D. Amalgamation of Strategic Objectives 4 and 5

New Environment Strategic Objective: USAID/India is combining the previous SOs 4 and 5 in order to: coincide with the structure of the official environment framework with the Government of India--the Common Agenda for the Environment (CAE); maximize environmental impact through increased synergy of program efforts; and, optimize efficiency with regard to SO and Results Package staff allocation and workload. The new Strategic Objective 4 is:

SO 4: "Increased environmental protection in energy, industry and cities."

Under the CAE, USAID/India leads the Indo--US dialogue on environmental issues and programs. USAID coordinates the activities of five Indo-US working groups and is directly responsible for programming resources to achieve the objectives of three of those working groups. The working groups on Clean Energy, Clean Industry and Clean Cities include members from a number of government agencies (both US and Indian), industry associations, and other non-governmental organizations.

New and Revised Indicators:

SO Indicator 4.1: "Decreased carbon dioxide emissions per unit of electricity provided." This modified version of the former SO Indicator 4.3 allows better measurement of efforts to improve the efficiency of coal-fired power plants, introduce clean coal

technologies, and promote renewable energy. The advanced cogeneration projects in sugar mills and NTPC's plant performance evaluation program, cited in the Section II, Performance Analysis, Strategic Objective 4, are examples of interventions under this indicator.

SO Indicator 4.2: "Increased number of industries that meet international environmental quality standards." Standards such as ISO 14,000 established by the International Standards Organization increase environmental awareness and decrease pollution. They encourage companies to assess and modify the life cycles of their manufacturing processes and to improve supplier standards, packaging, and energy efficiency. USAID will work with Indian and US companies and with recognized national standards bodies and certifying organizations in India and the US to create a national ISO 14,000 infrastructure in India. USAEP has been, and will continue to be, a major partner in these activities.

SO Indicator 4.3: "Increased access to improved drinking water, waste water, and solid waste services through commercially viable systems." This indicator measures the impact of efforts to develop an infrastructure finance system to mobilize resources for commercially viable urban environmental infrastructure projects--water supply, sewage, effluent treatment and solid waste management systems. USAID expects that the Tirrurpur water supply and waste water treatment system will serve 350,000 people by 1999. By 2002, new and improved infrastructure systems, with USAID Housing Guaranty support, will reach five million people; systems following the financing model developed by USAID technical assistance will reach an additional seven million.

Retired Strategic Objective Indicators: The former SO Indicator 4.1, "Private power as a percentage of generating capacity," has been subsumed under IR 4.1. The former SO 4.2 indicator, "Percent increase in KWH billed to KWH produced," has been dropped because data were unavailable. Efficiency improvements in utility management, the objective of this indicator, will be tracked under IR 4.1. The former SO Indicators 5.1-2, "Reduction in pollutants in waste water at selected industrial sites," and "Reduction in gaseous emissions and suspended particulate matter at selected industrial sites and power plants," respectively, have been deleted due to the re-articulation of the industrial pollution activities under the new IR 4.2. Former IR Indicator 4.1.2, "Percent reduction in transmission and distribution," will be deleted. Efficiency improvements in power utility management, which we were attempting to measure under this indicator, remain important results and will be tracked under the new IR 4.1 as part of new regulatory reform and restructuring activities.

New Intermediate Results:

IR 4.1: "Increased efficiency and decreased pollution in energy supply and use." Results packages under this IR provide technical assistance, training, and focused investment, research, and information for power sector regulatory reform and restructuring and for increased use of clean power technology. USAID has recently conducted a customer survey and assessment of resources available for this IR and is in the process of reformulating its assistance package. Activities in the results package will accelerate institutional, policy, and

legal changes required to increase efficiency in energy generation, transmission, and distribution in states that have shown the political will to make fundamental reforms.

IR 4.2: "Pollution per unit of output reduced in companies in key industrial sectors." USAID is in the process of designing a revised results package entitled the Clean Technology Initiative (CTI) to produce results under this IR. The CTI will improve incentives to Indian companies for adoption of cleaner technologies and management practices; encourage investments in clean technology; and provide information, technical assistance, training, exchanges, and focused investment support for private sector-led actions to decrease pollution through more efficient use of resources.

IR 4.3: "Improved urban environmental infrastructure built and services delivered in selected cities." As mentioned in SO Indicator 4.3, USAID is supporting city governments to design and apply improved environmental management systems and tools and to develop financing packages for environmental infrastructure projects.

IR Indicator 4.1.1: "Plant load factor in coal-fired power plants increased." This indicator is identical to former IR Indicator 4.1.1.

IR Indicator 4.1.2 : "Increased share of power from clean technologies." This indicator combines former IR Indicators 4.2.1 and 4.2.2. Progress data on the percent increase in MW of energy produced through clean coal technologies are not available, and targets will be set later in 1997. USAID assistance in the renewable energy sector will contribute to an increased share in overall power generating capacity from renewable energy sources to four percent by March 1999. This indicator will also track the additional generation capacity of private power producers. The results of an intensive study that USAID supported, in collaboration with the Global Bureau, indicate that such power generation will be cleaner and more efficient than existing power generation in almost all cases. Former SO Indicator 4.1 mentioned above, therefore, is included in this indicator.

IR Indicator 4.1.3: "Improved policy, legal, and regulatory framework for increased power sector efficiency." The Indian electricity sector must undergo major changes to meet the increasing demand for power for a rapidly growing economy. This necessitates restructuring, regulatory reform and promotion of the private sector. The GOI has sought assistance from USAID in this undertaking, primarily because of their very positive experience with USAID's India Private Power Initiative which fostered the then totally new concept of private ownership and operation of electric generation companies. Working at the national and state levels will allow USAID to leverage the multibillion dollar multilateral financing available once the reforms have taken place. Activities under this IR will:

--Address policy, legislative and regulatory hurdles such as constraints to private transmission, rehabilitation and modernization (R&M) by private companies, and fuel supply issues; and

--Help develop a national regulatory body and grid code guidelines.

Specific interventions will include providing assistance in the creation of enabling environmental regulations for R&M through private sector arrangements--lease, rehabilitate, own, operate (LROO) and transfer (LROT) or similar options--integrated resource planning, demand side management, and capacity building for organization of state power regulatory commissions and reorganized utilities.

The new indicators for IR 4.2, "Pollution per unit of output reduced in companies in key industrial sectors," are:

IR Indicator 4.2.1: "Increased use of environmental technologies as a percentage of total industrial investment." This indicator serves as a useful proximate measure of environmental performance in targeted industrial sectors. It is assumed that reliable information on the domestic sale and foreign import of environmental technologies is available. Figures should also be available on total industrial investment in India. The former IR Indicators 5.1.1, "Increased number of (a) companies manufacturing clean technologies and (b) power plants using clean technologies," and 5.1.2, "Value of sales in clean technologies by companies and purchases of clean technologies by power plants," are subsumed under this indicator. Power plant clean technology investments will be included under IR Indicator 4.1.2.

IR Indicator 4.2.2: "Clean industry standards established." USAID will support key changes that create an enabling environment for the transfer of environmental technologies and adoption of a clean industrial ethic. Indicators will include:

- Priority industrial sectors identified;
- Voluntary standards instituted for priority industries;
- "Greening the Supplier Chain" concepts established and implemented; and
- Industrial environmental management extension systems functioning.

Indicators for IR 4.3, "Improved urban environmental infrastructure built and services delivered in selected cities," will include:

IR Indicator 4.3.1: "Increased volume of water, waste water and solid waste treated, collected and disposed through commercially viable systems." By 1999, Tirrupur environmental infrastructure will be treating up to 18 million liters of waste water and up to 46 million liters of water per day. USAID efforts will also result in solid waste collection and disposal service of up to 150 tons per day by the year 1999. Three additional projects, to be initiated by 1999, will treat up to 370 million liters of water, 140 million liters of waste water, and up to 300 tons of solid waste collection and disposal per day, all through commercially viable systems by the year 2002.

IR Indicator 4.3.2: "Urban environmental management tools applied by local

government." Through USAID's support, five innovative city governments are now using new management tools to gather information, set priorities, and encourage public debate on urban environmental issues. The tools: environmental mapping and urban workbooks, environmental risk assessments, and environmental management action plans.

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLES

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Increased Environmental Protection in Energy, Industry and Cities APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: SO 4 Increased Environmental Protection in Energy, Industry and Cities			
INDICATOR: 4.1 Decreased CO ₂ emissions per unit of electricity provided			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Kg/KWH	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: To be decided in consultation with Global Bureau	1995(B)		TBD
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:	1996	TBD	
COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31.	1997	TBD	
The previous source of data from the Asian Development Bank's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy (ALGAS) project did not reflect the environmental impact of clean coal technologies. Hence, we are exploring the possibility of finding another source for this data.	1998	TBD	
	1999	TBD	
	2002(T)	TBD	
Baseline data and planned targets to be determined.			

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Increased Environmental Protection in Energy, Industry and Cities APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: SO 4 Increased Environmental Protection in Energy, Industry and Cities			
INDICATOR: 4.2 Increased number of industries that meet international environmental quality standards			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of industries	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)	1995(B)		TBD
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:	1996	TBD	
COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31.	1997	TBD	
CII will undertake a study in this regard under the CTI/Industrial environmental management component of TEST.	1998	TBD	
	1999	TBD	
	2002(T)	TBD	
Baseline data and planned targets to be determined.			

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Increased Environmental Protection in Energy, Industry and Cities APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
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RESULT NAME: SO 4 Increased Environmental Protection in Energy, Industry and Cities			
INDICATOR: 4.3 Increased access to improved drinking water, waste water and solid waste services through commercially viable systems			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Population in Million SOURCE: Surveys/annual evaluations, sector assessment reports by Municipalities, HUDCO, ILFS, NIUA INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. * The data will be available only after the facilities are constructed. Measurable data will be available only around the end of 1998/beginning 1999.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996(B)		0
	1997	0	0
	1998	0	
	1999	0.35	
	2002(T)	5	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Increased Environmental Protection in Energy, Industry and Cities			
APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: IR 4.1: Increased Efficiency and Decreased Pollution in Energy Supply and Use			
INDICATOR: 4.1.1 Plant Load Factor in coal-fired power plants increased			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage Plant Load Factor (PLF) SOURCE: Center for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Plant load factor is the ratio of total power generated in a year to installed capacity multiplied by 365 days multiplied by 24 hours per day. COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995(B)		60
	1996	62	63
	1997	63	
	1998	64	
	1999	65	
	2002(T)	68	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Increased Environmental Protection in Energy, Industry and Cities APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: IR 4.1: Increased Efficiency and Decreased Pollution in Energy Supply and Use			
INDICATOR: 4.1.2 Increased share of power from clean technologies			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of total installed capacity in India. SOURCE: National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)/National Council of Power Utilities COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. Clean technologies include: Renewable energy technologies such as wind, SPVs etc. - Clean coal technologies such as coal beneficiation, coal washing, integrated gassification combined cycle, pressurized fluidized bed gassification etc. Projects which reach financial closure will be reported.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995(B)		0.2
	1996	0.35	0.58
	1997	1	1.2
	1998	2	
	1999	3	
	2002(T)	6	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Increased Environmental Protection in Energy, Industry and Cities APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: IR 4.1: Increased Efficiency and Decreased Pollution in Energy Supply and Use			
INDICATOR: 4.1.3 Improved policy, legal, and regulatory framework for increased power sector efficiency			
UNIT OF MEASURE: SOURCE: INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: National and state level legislation or equivalent administrative action taken for establishment of regulatory commissions, privatization of transmission and distribution services, unbundling of the assets of state electricity boards, and increased participation by private companies in R&M will be tracked under this intermediate result. COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. Baseline data and planned targets to be determined.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995(B)		TBD
	1996	TBD	
	1997	TBD	
	1998	TBD	
	1999	TBD	
	2002(T)	TBD	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Increased Environmental Protection in Energy, Industry and Cities APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: IR 4.2 Pollution Per Unit of Output Reduced in Companies in Key Industrial Sectors			
INDICATOR: 4.2.1 Increased use of environmental technologies as a percentage of total industrial investment			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage SOURCE: INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. Baseline data and planned targets to be determined.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995(B)		TBD
	1996	TBD	
	1997	TBD	
	1998	TBD	
	1999	TBD	
	2002(T)	TBD	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Increased Environmental Protection in Energy, Industry and Cities APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: IR 4.2 Pollution Per Unit of Output Reduced in Companies in Key Industrial Sectors			
INDICATOR: 4.2.2 Clean industry standards established			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Annual targets SOURCE: INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. Annual indicators to include focus on: 1. Priority industrial sectors identified 2. Voluntary standards instituted for priority industries 3. "Greening the Supplier Chain" concepts established and implemented 4. Industrial environmental management extension systems functioning Baseline data and planned targets to be determined.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995(B)		TBD
	1996	TBD	
	1997	TBD	
	1998	TBD	
	1999	TBD	
	2002(T)	TBD	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Increased Environmental Protection in Energy, Industry and Cities APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: IR 4.3 Improved Urban Environmental Infrastructure Built and Services Delivered in Selected Cities			
INDICATOR: 4.3.1 Increased volume of water, waste water, and solid waste treated, collected, and disposed through commercially viable systems			
UNIT OF MEASURE: a) Water: Million liters/per day; b) Waste Water: Million liters/per day; c) Solid waste: Tons/day SOURCE: Surveys/annual evaluations, sector assessment reports by Municipalities, HUDCO, ILFS, NIUA INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: [1] Volume of water treated [2] Volume of sewage treated [3] Tons of solid waste collected and disposed * Measurable data for the project will be available in the end of FY99, when the construction is over. COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996(B)		
	1997	0	0
	1998	0	0
	1999	46[1]* 18[2] 150[3]	
	2002(T)	370[1] 140[2] 300[3]	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Increased Environmental Protection in Energy, Industry and Cities APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: IR 4.3 Improved Urban Environmental Infrastructure Built and Services Delivered in Selected Cities			
INDICATOR: 4.3.2 Urban environmental management tools applied by local government			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of city governments which have adopted urban environment management tools like environmental workbooks/maps, risk assessment, studies, evaluations and Action Plan development. SOURCE: Surveys/annual evaluations, sector assessment reports by Municipalities, HUDCO, ILFS, NIUA INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. * Information as on January 1997	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995(B)		1
	1996	2	2
	1997	4	3*
	1998	6	
	1999	8	
	2002(T)	14	

E. Special Objective 1 Indicator Changes:

Based on the findings of the Behavioral Sentinel Surveillance Study, APAC will select three new indicators to measure performance. These indicators will focus on the use of condoms, the seeking of treatment for symptomatic STDs from qualified practitioners, and the quality of STD care rendered by qualified practitioners. Because the survey proved that knowledge of prevention measures is very high, SPO Indicator 1.1, "Increased knowledge of at least two protective measures against HIV transmission among those engaging in high risk behavior" is deleted.

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLES

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 1: Reduced Transmission of HIV Infection. APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: SPO 1 Reduced Transmission of HIV Infection.			
INDICATOR: 1.1 Percentage of high risk population using condoms in Tamil Nadu.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage SOURCE: Voluntary Health Service (VHS) INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. Annual data. Baseline data was gathered by behavioral sentinel surveillance study covering a sample of 13000 people representing both high risk groups and the general population. The study was completed in November 1996 and will be repeated annually. Among commercial sex workers, STD clinic attenders, truckers and others in highway occupations.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997(B)		37
	1998	42	
	1999	47	
	2002(T)	62	

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 1: Reduced Transmission of HIV Infection. APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: SPO 1 Reduced Transmission of HIV Infection.			
INDICATOR: 1.2 Percentage of the population seeking care from qualified medical practitioners for symptomatic STDs in Tamil Nadu.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage SOURCE: VHS INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. Annual data. Baseline data was gathered by behavioral sentinel surveillance study covering a sample of 13,000 people representing both high risk groups and the general population. The study was completed in November 1996 and will be repeated annually. Includes commercial sex workers, truckers and other in highway occupations, male factory workers, and male students.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1997(B)		52
	1998	57	
	1999	62	
	2002(T)	77	

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 1: Reduced Transmission of HIV Infection. APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: SPO 1 Reduced Transmission of HIV Infection.			
INDICATOR: 1.3 Cumulative Number of APAC Grants for AIDS Prevention in Tamil Nadu.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number SOURCE: VHS INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. Data up to September 1996 reported in 1997. Annual data drawn from APAC Project records.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996(B)		0
	1997	15	18
	1998	30	
	1999	45	
	2002(T)	100	

F. Creation of Special Objective 3

Background: In the FY 1998 R4 Review Cable (State 121140), USAID/W agreed to USAID/India's proposal to develop a special objective addressing the problem of women's status in India. The new special objective (SPO) we have developed seeks to expand women's role and participation in decision-making through activities addressing constraints in the areas of economic empowerment, girls' school participation and violence against women.

Women are the most disadvantaged members of the Indian population and comprise the largest portion living in absolute poverty. Their low status is reflected in national indicators showing low literacy, a significant gender gap in primary education, high prevalence of violence against women, and lack of access to financial resources. Worsening environmental conditions and the absence of basic infrastructure in poor communities deprive women of prospects for healthy, dignified and productive lives. Perhaps most telling of the low status of women is the figure for "missing women" as reflected in female compared to male

mortality and the declining sex ratio (927 women per 1000 men in the 1991 census).

Between 1981 and 1991, more than four million girl children joined the ranks of "missing women." There is an urgent need, therefore, for women to participate in decisions that affect their productive and reproductive lives. Equal participation by women in decisions at the household, community and program level is critical for sustained development.

Based on an extensive customer survey of women's NGOs, grassroots organizations, research institutions, government offices, media groups and other donors, USAID developed a strategy for women's empowerment that supported three activities: a) development, with the active participation of local teachers and the community, of a teacher training module that reduces gender-bias in classroom practices and increases girls' school enrollment and retention in one district in the state of Uttar Pradesh; b) support to upgrade the business planning skills of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working to increase outreach of financial services to low-income women; and c) the expansion of research and advocacy by Indian organizations on the issue of violence against women through development of a nationwide data base that can be used in preparing annual status reports. While complementing significant Indian and donor programs, the activities represent approaches to women's issues not supported by other donors. They lay the groundwork for further work on increased political participation and awareness of the legal rights of women.

One of the performance measures required for the initiation of this new SPO, as specified in the FY 1998 R4 Review Cable (State 121140), was the promulgation of policy changes affecting the potential of work on micro-finance. Last August, the government lifted ceilings on interest rates for banks serving low-income populations, allowing them to determine freely their lending rates and work in partnership with non-governmental organizations on sustainable credit programs.

Activities addressing financial services for women and violence against women are being implemented by the International Center for Research on Women (ICRW). As an outcome of the visit of the First Lady in 1995, USAID/India has begun a girls' education activity with technical assistance from the University of Massachusetts under the USAID Girls' and Women's Education Initiative. Mindful of the need to involve partners and beneficiaries at all stages of proposed activities, USAID has spent the last year taking steps to ensure local institutionalization, ownership and sustainability. In close consultation with local partners, we have identified and designed the activities, finalized implementation plans, and developed baseline and target indicators.

The new Special Objective 3 is: "Expanded role and participation of women in decision making."

Intermediate Results

Special Objective 3 will have three Intermediate Results:

IR 3.1: " Sustainable financial services for women expanded,"

IR 3.2: "Increased informed advocacy for reducing violence against women," and

IR 3.3: "Enrollment and retention of girls in schools of UP increased."

Intermediate Results Indicators include:

IR Indicator 3.1.1: "Increased number of women clients receiving financial services from participating institutions,"

IR Indicator 3.1.2: "Improved business planning process established in participating institutions,"

IR Indicator 3.2.1: "Increased number of local institutions and their constituencies collecting data and informed advocacy against violence against women,"

IR Indicator 3.3.1: "Increased enrollment and retention of girls in primary schools in one district in UP," and

IR Indicator 3.3.2 "Training module being used in x districts in UP."

Staffing and Resources: Special Objective 3 will be administered by a team composed of staff from various technical and support offices in USAID/India and will require no additional staff. It is designed to program approximately \$10 million over a period of five years.

Expected Progress through FY 1999 and Management Actions: Friends of Women's World Banking (FWWB), a leading practitioner in the field of micro-finance with a large nationwide network of 93 affiliates, will provide training in business planning to strengthen grassroots organizations and help expand their reach in providing financial services to women clients. The activity will establish best practices and build linkages to the formal sector for 12 NGOs in seven states, doubling in three years the number of low-income women with access to credit.

In the US, careful documentation of reported statistics by a number of women's advocacy groups have shown the disparity in treatment of family violence and rape and that for other violent crimes. As a result, a new Violence Against Women Act became law in 1994, providing funding for enforcement and for efforts to change societal attitudes to treat domestic violence as a serious crime. A similar phenomenon exists in India, but lack of information makes it much more difficult to address. Preparations for the Fourth World Women's Conference held in Beijing and a USAID customer survey both highlighted the need for information on widespread domestic violence. Violent subordination of women has a direct effect on development, preventing women from participating in decisions affecting the size of their families, education, health, and work outside the home, mobility and

individual freedom. Without research to establish an objective data bank on domestic violence, the Indian government and social organizations lack the information they need to advocate for changed attitudes among health professionals, the judiciary, and society.

USAID will support the systematic collection and analysis of data measuring the patterns and determinants of violence against women. This research will be undertaken by Indian institutions with technical assistance from international experts. The methodology will be pilot tested in several states in India during the first year of the activity and will be refined and replicated to produce annual progress reports with nationwide data on violence against women in subsequent years. The resulting methodology, data base and progress report, the first of its kind in India, will serve as a tool for local institutions, activists and policy makers in their advocacy and program intervention efforts. By the end of the activity, about 30 local institutions will be conducting methodological research and informed advocacy on the issue of violence against women, an increase of more than 100 percent.

To address the issue of girls' school attendance, retention and completion--a determinant of women's status--USAID will support the development of new instructional methods in gender-sensitive classroom interaction of teachers in primary schools of one district in Uttar Pradesh. Through participatory community action research involving teachers, schools and communities, specific practices and techniques for increasing girls' school participation will be incorporated in a teacher training module and included in on-going teacher training programs. This model will be adapted statewide and perhaps nationally. This activity will work in concert with other basic education programs addressing the range of barriers to girls' education in Uttar Pradesh, India's most populous state with an extremely low proportion of girls attending and completing school. The activity will increase girls' participation in primary schools, benefiting more than a million girls of primary school-going age.

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLES

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 3: Expanded Role and Participation of Women in Decision Making			
APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 3.1 Sustainable Financial Services for Women Expanded			
INDICATOR: 3.1.1 Increased number of women clients receiving financial services from participating institutions			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of women clients	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: ICRW project records; FWWB (I) progress reports	1996 (B)		15000
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:	1997	18750	
COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31.	1998	23430	
	1999 (T)	29300	

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 3: Expanded Role and Participation of Women in Decision Making APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 3.1 Sustainable Financial Services for Women Expanded			
INDICATOR: 3.1.2 Improved business planning process established in participating institutions			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of Institutions (cumulative) SOURCE: ICRW project records, FWWB(I) progress reports INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996(B)		0
	1997	10	
	1998	30	
	1999(T)	50	

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 3: Expanded Role and Participation of Women in Decision Making APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 3.2 Increased Informed Advocacy for Reducing Violence Against Women			
INDICATOR: 3.2.1 Increased number of local institutions and their constituencies collecting data and informed advocacy against violence against women (VAW)			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of institutions SOURCE: ICRW project records, progress reports INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996 (B)		0
	1997	9	
	1998	18	
	1999 (T)	30	

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 3: Expanded Role and Participation of Women in Decision Making APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 3.3 Enrollment and Retention of Girls in Schools of U.P. Increased			
INDICATOR: 3.3.1 Increased enrollment and retention of girls in primary schools in one district of U.P.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage SOURCE: UMASS project records, progress reports INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Percentage of 6-10 years old girls enrolled in Class I - V ⁽¹⁾ Percentage of girls enrolled in Class I who dropped out by Class V ⁽²⁾ COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31. ⁽¹⁾ Figures provided in the table pertains to enrollment of girls in primary schools. ⁽²⁾ The baseline and target figures for retention of girls in primary schools is to be determined.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1996 (B)		40%
	1997		
	1998	42%	
	1999		
	2000 (T)	45% ⁽¹⁾	

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 3: Expanded Role and Participation of Women in Decision Making			
APPROVED: COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: INDIA/USAID			
RESULT NAME: I.R. 3.3 Enrollment and Retention of Girls in Schools of UP increased			
INDICATOR: 3.3.2 Training module being used in 'X' districts in UP			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of districts	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: UMASS Project Records, Progress Reports	1996 (B)		0
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:	1997	1	
COMMENTS: Data reported for GOI fiscal year: April 1 to March 31.	1998	10	
	1999 (T)	20	

IV. RESOURCE REQUEST

Introduction: USAID/India is a sustainable development mission, one of three in the Asia and Near East Bureau. As such, we are implementing strategic objectives in support of all Agency goals except Sustainable Democracy. As the portfolio of projects evolves into the reengineered system of results packages under SOs, we are planning new initiatives in each strategic area. No additional staffing is requested in support of these planned initiatives.

A. Financial Plan: The attached Tables 1, 2 and 3 summarize the resource levels required to make progress in achieving strategic objectives (SOs) and special objectives (SPOs) in FYs 97, 98 and 99. These DA request levels assume the following parameters:

FY 1997 - \$55.152 million (OYB level provided by ANE/ORA, minus parking fines)

FY 1998 - \$55.700 million (FY 98 CP level provided by ANE/ORA)

FY 1999 - \$51.000 million (straightlined from FY 97 NOA OYB)

Each of these funding levels includes estimated Global Field Support for India. They do not include funding from USAEP with which USAID/India has an on-going partnership. Nor do they include PL 480 Title II and Housing Guaranty resources, both of which are shown separately in Tables 1-3. The FY 97 OYB level includes \$49.350 million of NOA funds, \$3.850 million of Population carryover funds, \$.150 million of Health carryover funds, and the balance in recoveries.

Funding allocations and percentage variations by sectoral account (economic growth-core, economic growth-health/child survival/AIDS/polio/micronutrient, population, environment, and democracy) are shown below:

(\$000)

<u>Sector</u>	<u>FY 97</u>		<u>FY 98</u>		<u>FY 99</u>	
	Amts	%	Amts	%	Amts	%
Econ. Growth - Core	\$10,842	20%	\$12,200	22%	\$12,300	24%
Econ. Growth - Health	\$14,200	26%	\$13,700	25%	\$11,400	23%
Population	\$20,650	37%	\$19,000	34%	\$18,500	36%
Environment	\$9,100	16%	\$10,500	19%	\$8,600	17%
Democracy/Governance	\$350	1%	\$300	0%	\$200	0%

Approximately 52 percent of the FY 98 and 99 levels are dictated by required earmark and directive targets. The FY 98 and 99 earmark and directive levels roughly parallel FY 97 levels. The table below shows the estimated attributions of NOA funding levels to the earmark and directive targets. In the process, USAID has made decisions in allocating resources to our SOs and SPOs to meet these earmark/directive targets, while reflecting their importance for achievement of results. This has produced adjustments in the Bureau-allocated funding levels among SOs and SPOs, and among sectoral accounts to allow for increased

concentration of resources in priority areas. These changes are reflected in the attached Tables 1-3.

NOA Attributions in \$000			
<u>Earmark/Directive</u>			
<u>Description</u>	<u>FY 97</u>	<u>FY 98</u>	<u>FY 99</u>
Child Survival	3,970	4,150	3,850
HIV/AIDS	2,400	2,300	2,300
Polio	3,900	2,400	1,000
Micronutrient	400	400	400
Microenterprise	400	400	400
Rural Electrification	500	500	500
Population	16,800	18,500	18,000
	-----	-----	-----
Total:	<u>28,370</u>	<u>28,650</u>	<u>26,450</u>

Population funding allocations in each of the three fiscal years for IFPS under SO 2 are based on projected performance-based commitment and disbursement requirements, and they are the minimum required to meet these requirements. Reflecting the broadening of SO2, we have allocated health and child survival funding to IFPS in addition to population funding.

The above funding levels assume new economic growth and environment results packages in FYs 98 and 99 under SOs 1 and 4. The above funding level for FY 97 assumes one new results package which contributes to both SO 2 and SO 3--Women and Child Health (WACH)--for which design efforts are well underway and initial funding will be obligated in FY 97.

B. Prioritization of Objectives: The following is USAID/India's rank ordering of its strategic and special objectives:

- SO 2 - Reduced Fertility and Improved Reproductive Health in North India
- SO 3 - Improved Child Survival and Nutrition in Selected Areas of India
- SO 4 - Increased Environmental Protection in Energy, Industry and Cities
- SO 1 - Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms

- SPO 1 - Reduced Transmission of HIV Infection
- SPO 3 - Expanded Role and Participation of Women in Decision Making
- SPO 2 - Increased Investment in Agri-business by Private Firms

Rationale for Prioritization: The above ranking of SOs and SPOs is based on performance and overall importance of the objective in achieving USAID/India's goal of sustainable development, and their relative importance in the context of the Agency's objectives, especially their global implications (e.g., population and environment). The lowest ranked

SOs and SPOs would be reduced and/or terminated should resource constraints make this necessary. The top ranked SOs and SPOs represent priority areas.

The above prioritization of objectives assumes that the FY 98 staffing levels would remain essentially unchanged in FY 99. Any additional staff cuts would force us to alter our plans for proposed new results packages and reduce intended achievement of planned results.

C. Linkage of Field Support and Non-Emergency Title II

Field Support: USAID/India has several years of positive experience with Global Field Support (GFS) programming and now relies heavily on this mechanism to tap US expertise and organizational support. GFS provides valuable technical assistance to complement project staff, design specialized operations research efforts and initiate pilot activities that are often critical to the success of many of our programs. While the use of bilateral funds for selected technical assistance activities and operations research is sometimes resisted by the GOI, Global Field Support for the same activities experiences less resistance. GFS resources together with appropriate levels of in-country support are, therefore, key to USAID's ability to introduce the latest technologies and effectively support field program implementation necessary to achieve our strategic objectives.

Given this positive experience and reduced levels of full-time field staff, GFS is an increasingly important element in USAID/India's strategy and management plans. Currently GFS supports most SOs and SPOs through several Global Bureau projects. Our resource request for FYs 97, 98 and 99 includes GFS for six of our seven strategic and special objectives. The proposed GFS levels of \$23.8 million, \$19.2 million and \$17.6 million for FYs 97, 98 and 99, respectively, including OYB transfers for SO 3 and SPO 3, represent approximately one third of USAID/India's proposed total country level for each fiscal year. The reduction of GFS level for FY 99 is because of lower funding for the Polio-Plus Program scheduled to end in 1999. The ability to use the broad range of GFS technical resources in a variety of complex activities depends on a critical mass of USDH and FSN staff who are able to identify and plan technical support needs and then coordinate and support GFS activities in country.

Global Field Support for our PHN portfolio is by far the largest component, representing approximately 80 percent of our total GFS resources. USAID/India requests \$21.1 million GFS in FY 97 (including an OYB transfer of \$.150 million of Health carryover funds), \$15.3 million in FY 98 and \$13.9 million in FY 99 to support SO 2, SO 3 and SPO 1. The following table provides GFS levels by sector for FYs 97, 98 and 99. A project-by-project breakup of these GFS requirements, as well as of OYB transfers, is provided in the attached Table 4.

<u>Sector</u>	(\$000)		
	<u>FY 97</u>	<u>FY 98</u>	<u>FY 99</u>
PHN	21,110	15,300	13,900
Environment	900	925	700
Econ Growth-Core	1,125	1,000	1,000
	-----	-----	-----
Sub-Total:	23,135	17,225	15,600
OYB Transfers (EG)	675	2,000	2,000
	-----	-----	-----
Total:	23,810	19,225	17,600

Non-Emergency Title II: The majority of the Title II program is well integrated into our strategic framework and contributes to the achievement of the child survival strategic objective (SO 3) as well as Special Objective 3, Expanded Role and Participation of Women in Decision Making. The program, managed by CARE and CRS, is a critical resource for improving child survival. The PVO network provides for delivery of these services to approximately seven million women and children from the most food insecure segments of society. Food is a tangible good, drawing hungry mothers and children who benefit from both the nutrition supplement and the health services and education given in community nutrition centers. Through the CARE program, Title II food and local currency generations are used to enhance the reach and depth of the GOI's Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) program, arguably the largest child survival outreach program in the world. The CRS Title II program has successfully supported grassroots organizations for years in providing food and essential child survival services at a low cost to the most socially disadvantaged sections of the Indian society--the former untouchables, tribals and other low caste groups.

CRS' Human Capacity Development program contributes to the girls' education results package through increased enrollment and retention of girls in schools in the remote tribal areas of the country. CRS' NGO counterparts have for years been promoting girls' education and have successfully created a demand for it in those areas. CRS' boarding schools for girls, while modest operations, offer schooling in remote areas where often there simply is no alternative.

The role of CRS, and now increasingly CARE, in demonstrating program models with a high level of community participation through community mobilization is significant. There is anecdotal evidence of CRS programs in Kerala successfully being implemented by its NGO partners and community groups after CRS phased out of the state.

The Title II infrastructure is also important to USAID's rapid response to natural disasters. During the recent cyclones and flooding in Andhra Pradesh, both CARE and CRS were able to provide immediate assistance to victims through the existing Title II infrastructure. Without Title II resources, our efforts to improve child survival and nutrition in seven states would be seriously jeopardized, and our ability to respond to emergencies would be

hampered.

Resources Request

Title II	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
Tonnage	201,273*	201,254	208,053*
Value (\$000)	89,097	90,184	96,580

* Includes 6,800 metric tons of monetization planned for CARE.

** Dollar values are subject to change due to commodity price fluctuations and include ocean freight.

D. Housing Guaranty Program: Under the RHUDO-supported Housing Guaranty Program (HG), HG loan resources are being provided for two important strategic objectives: SO 1, Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms; and SO 4, Increased Environmental Protection in Energy, Industry and Cities.

HG authorizations support the expansion of India's private shelter finance sector, and they extend its benefits to low-income families as well. The program is helping to link community-based financial institutions more effectively into the resources of the formal financial sector. This program ends in FY 97.

HG authorizations also support a program to help India create a debt market to finance the massive backlog of basic urban environmental infrastructure. The program focuses on water supply, sewage treatment and solid waste management. It provides \$125 million in HG loan funds, as well as technical assistance and training, to generate commercially viable urban environmental infrastructure projects for which municipal bonds are issued. The first USAID-supported commercially viable urban infrastructure project for a water supply and sewage treatment system in Tirrupur, Tamil Nadu, has been developed and financed through HG loan borrowings.

USAID/India requests HG authorizations of \$15 million each in FYs 97, 98 and 99.

E. Workforce and Operating Expenses

Overview: We understand the pressures to reduce OE and staffing levels around the world and are doing our part. At our initiative, the embassy has agreed to absorb USAID offices into buildings on the embassy compound by 1999 and to allot more of their FBO-owned housing for our use. However, this will not result in significant cost savings until FY 99. In FYs 97 and 98, we will partially reallocate the savings realized by greater use of USG-owned housing to offset the increases in housing rentals, school fees, hotel tariffs, and airfare and the balance to purchase NXP related to the relocation of the office. Significant savings, estimated to represent more than 12 percent of the budget, will accrue beginning in FY 99. We continue to be one of the leanest missions in the Bureau when total professional staff is

compared to program size.

Operating Expense: The influx of multi-national corporations and foreign investors during the past few years has created two serious problems for our OE budget. First, there is increased competition for housing and office properties causing significant increases in housing costs. Secondly, multi-national organizations' demand for qualified professionals has caused rapid turnover of our FSN staff.

Residential rent increases have ranged between 100 and 250 percent in FY 96. Concerns about rental costs are heightened by the reality of the current lease on our office building expiring in September 1999. Based on an agreement with the embassy, we are going ahead with plans for moving into USG-owned office space on the embassy compound by 1999. This move will save well over one million dollars in estimated annual rents (confirmed by an independent rent survey), even after payment of the additional annual ICASS cost of \$175,000 for the embassy space. Initial estimates are that the fixed costs of the move could be more than \$1,000,000 (FBO estimates remodeling at \$35 per square foot).

On the housing side, USAID has joined the embassy housing pool effective April 1997. Currently, USAID's share of USG-owned housing is less than 15 percent of our total need. We expect this to reach 30 percent by the end of FY 98 and 50 percent by the end of FY 99. This will result in residential rent savings of \$75,000 in FY 97, increasing to \$450,000 in FY 99.

FSN salaries increased by approximately 15 percent in FY 1996. However, even with this increase, 17 employees voluntarily left USAID for higher paying jobs, almost exclusively in the private sector. The wage study for the current year is being analyzed by Washington. Based on market indicators, the pay increase should be on the order of 50 percent. Although it would be unusual for more than a 25 percent increase to be approved by all agencies at post, anything less than the market rate will be expensive in terms of recruitment and training costs associated with a 15 to 20 percent annual turnover of our FSN staff. Either way it will adversely affect our OE budget.

Staffing: We will meet FY 98 staffing levels by terminating SO 6, consolidating SOs 4 and 5, combining the Projects and Program Offices, and closing our resource center. While we have made these painful decisions, we would like reconsideration of the requirement to further reduce USDH staff by one in FY 99. We believe this cut would seriously jeopardize our highest ranking SO if we were forced to eliminate another USDH at the beginning of FY 99. Our PHN division, the only division with more than two USDH, is currently staffed with three USDHs. A reduction to two would not only severely compromise our ability to fulfill our mandated oversight responsibilities and increase vulnerability, but jeopardize the accomplishment of our most important SO.

With the help of a management consultant contract and by applying reengineering precepts, we reviewed our staffing needs, divided into teams and eliminated positions. Table 5

provides the spread of our staff by strategic objective. While it indicates that a large percentage of our staff is devoted to the "support office" category, we have included in that category personnel in offices that provide cross cutting support to all SOs, viz., the Offices of the Director, Program, Controller, Executive, and Regional Contracting.

ICASS: Involvement in ICASS will increase our OE requirements on the order of \$180,000 annually beginning in FY 98. Our involvement is fairly limited because the embassy, the only other service provider at post, relies heavily on USDH staff to perform administrative functions. We rely on highly competent FSN staff, making us a more economical service provider. Residential housing maintenance, closely followed by health services, are our two most costly ICASS services. We do not expect any cost reduction as these services will continue to be provided by State. After our consolidation and relocation to the embassy compound, we will consider becoming a service provider to other agencies at post.

F. Environmental Compliance: The investment portions of our Greenhouse Gas Pollution Prevention project (386-0534) involve the development of individual industrial subprojects. The Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) indicated that each of these subprojects must undergo a separate Environmental Assessment (EA). However, by USAID request, the ANE Bureau Environmental Officer (ANE/BEO) has approved a categorical waiver for these EAs. All other on-going activities have no outstanding implementation actions related to the requirements under 22 CFR 216, such as IEEs or EAs.

For our FY 97 new start--the Women and Child Health (WACH)--USAID/India will require ANE/BEO approval of a categorical exclusion from the 22 CFR 216 requirement since it will provide only technical assistance and training support. We will analyze the environmental issues related to the Food for Peace Program and develop an initial environmental examination for all activities with the possible exception of Food for Work which may require non-USAID resources. We plan to discuss this issue with the Bureau Environmental Officer.

Tables

**USAID FY 1997 Budget Request by Program/Country
(\$000)**

Table 1

Country/Program: **India**

S.O. #, Title			Act. SO Pipeline at end of FY 96	FY 1997 Request								Est Expend. FY 97	Est Total cost life of SO	Mortgage at end of 1997
Approp Acct	Bilateral/ Field Spt			FY 1997 Total Request	Basic Education for Chldrn	Other Economic Growth	Population	Child Survival	HIV/AIDS	Other Health	Environ	D/G		
SO. 1: Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms														
DA	Bilateral		7,755	7,892	0	7,892	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,118	2,228
	Field Spt			400	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Total		7,755	8,292	0	8,292	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,118	2,228
SO. 1: Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms														
HG	Bilateral		0	8,000	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
	Total		0	8,000	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO. 2: Reduced Fertility in North India														
DA	Bilateral		49,787	7,750	0	0	5,850	0	0	1,900	0	0	10,321	165,550
	Field Spt			15,300	0	0	14,800	0	0	500	0	0	243,700	
	Total		49,787	23,050	0	0	20,650	0	0	2,400	0	0	243,700	165,550
SO. 3: Increased Child Survival and Improved Nutrition in Selected States														
DA	Bilateral		7,067	4,300	0	0	0	3,300	0	1,000	0	0	4,410	15,400
	Field Spt			5,110	0	0	0	670	0	4,440	0	0	35,600	
	Total		7,067	9,410	0	0	0	3,970	0	5,440	0	0	35,600	15,400
SO. 3: Increased Child Survival and Improved Nutrition in Selected States														
Title II	Bilateral			89,097	4,859	5,552	0	76,717	0	1,969	0	0		
	Total		0	89,097	4,859	5,552	0	76,717	0	1,969	0	0	0	0
SO. 4: Improved Environmental and Financial Sustainability in the Energy Sector														
DA	Bilateral		23,724	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	0	0	10,610	2,103
	Field Spt			600	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	0	69,500	
	Total		23,724	4,600	0	0	0	0	0	4,600	0	0	69,500	2,103
SO. 5: Improved Air and Water Quality at Selected Industrial Sites and Municipalities														
DA	Bilateral		19,629	4,200	0	0	0	0	0	4,200	0	0	47,933	5,950
	Field Spt			300	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	47,933	
	Total		19,629	4,500	0	0	0	0	0	4,500	0	0		5,950
SO. 5: Improved Air and Water Quality at Selected Industrial Sites and Municipalities														
HG	Bilateral		0	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,000	0	0		0
	Total		0	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,000	0	0	0	0
SO. 6: Increased Conservation and Availability of Crop-Related Germplasm														
DA	Bilateral		1,170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,170	0
	Field Spt			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,700	
	Total		1,170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,700	0
SPO. 1: Reduced Transmission of HIV Infection														
DA	Bilateral		2,689	1,700	0	0	0	0	1,700	0	0	0	1,300	9,280
	Field Spt			700	0	0	0	0	700	0	0	0	15,000	
	Total		2,689	2,400	0	0	0	0	2,400	0	0	0	1,300	9,280
SPO. 2: Increased Investment in Agri-business by Private Firms														
DA	Bilateral		2,961	1,500	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,110	7,300
	Field Spt			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	
	Total		2,961	1,500	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,110	7,300
SPO. 3: Expanded Role and Participation of Women in Decision Making														
DA	Bilateral			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	8,125
	Field Spt			1,400	0	1,050	0	0	0	0	0	350		
	Total		0	1,400	0	1,050	0	0	0	0	0	350	0	8,125
Total Bilateral				135,439	4,859	22,944	5,850	80,017	1,700	4,869	15,200	0	43,297	215,936
Total Field Support *				23,810	0	1,450	14,800	670	700	4,940	900			
TOTAL PROGRAM				114,782	159,249	4,859	24,394	80,687	2,400	9,809	16,100	350	43,297	215,936

FY 97 Budget Request by Appropriation - (\$000's)

Development Assistance	55,152
PL 480 Title II	89,097
Micro & Small Ent. Dev. Credit Program	0
Housing Investment Guarantee Program	15,000

Notes:

1. Pipeline, Estimated Expenditures, Estimated Total Cost Life of SO and Mortgage data is for bilateral DA funds only, except for SPO 3, which is proposed as both OYB transfers and Global Field Support.
2. FY 97 DA Request level includes \$3.850 million of Population carryover funds under SO 2 and \$150,000 of Health carryover funds under SO 3. It excludes \$28 (\$27,723) for FY 97 Parking Fines.
3. PL 480 Title II data shown in 'Basic Education' and 'Other Economic Growth' columns for SO 3, represents CRS' Food for Education and Food for Work programs, while the data shown in 'Other Health' column represents CRS' humanitarian assistance programs.
4. PL 480 Title II dollar values are subject to change due to commodity price fluctuations.

* Includes OYB Transfers.

Table 2

**USAID FY 1998 Budget Request by Program/Country
(\$000)**

Country/Program:

India

S.O. # , Title	Approp Acct	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Est. SO Pipeline at end of FY 97	FY 1998 Request								Est Expend. FY 98	Est Total cost life of SO	Mortgage at end of 1998	
				FY 1998 Total Request	Basic Education for Childrn	Other Economic Growth	Population	Child Survival	HIV/AIDS	Other Health	Environ				D/G
SO. 1: Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms															
	DA	Bilateral	9,529	8,000	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,293	73,867	22,728
		Field Spt		500	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Total		9,529	8,500	0	8,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,293	73,867	22,728
SO. 1: Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms															
	HG	Bilateral	0	8,000	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Total		0	8,000	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO. 2: Reduced Fertility and Improved Reproductive Health in North India															
	DA	Bilateral	46,366	12,500	0	0	8,000	1,500	0	3,000	0	0	18,765	243,700	153,050
		Field Spt		11,250	0	0	11,000	0	0	250	0	0			
	Total		46,366	23,750	0	0	19,000	1,500	0	3,250	0	0	18,765	243,700	153,050
SO. 3: Improved Child Survival and Nutrition in Selected Areas of India															
	DA	Bilateral	6,957	3,000	0	0	0	2,000	0	1,000	0	0	2,007	35,600	12,400
		Field Spt		3,650	0	0	0	650	0	3,000	0	0			
	Total		6,957	6,650	0	0	0	2,650	0	4,000	0	0	2,007	35,600	12,400
SO. 3: Improved Child Survival and Nutrition in Selected Areas of India															
	Title II	Bilateral		90,184	5,764	6,176	0	75,945	0	2,299	0	0			
	Total		0	90,184	5,764	6,176	0	75,945	0	2,299	0	0	0	0	0
SO. 4: Increased Environmental Protection in Energy, Industry and Cities															
	DA	Bilateral	33,685	9,575	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,575	0	15,436	118,933	19,978
		Field Spt		925	0	0	0	0	0	0	925	0			
	Total		33,685	10,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,500	0	15,436	118,933	19,978
SO. 4: Increased Environmental Protection in Energy, Industry and Cities															
	HG	Bilateral	0	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,000	0			
	Total		0	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,000	0	0	0	0
SPO. 1: Reduced Transmission of HIV Infection															
	DA	Bilateral	4,089	1,900	0	0	0	0	1,900	0	0	0	1,900	15,000	7,380
		Field Spt		400	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	0			
	Total		4,089	2,300	0	0	0	0	2,300	0	0	0	1,900	15,000	7,380
SPO. 2: Increased Investment in Agri-business by Private Firms															
	DA	Bilateral	2,351	1,500	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,350	20,000	5,800
		Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Total		2,351	1,500	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,350	20,000	5,800
SPO. 3: Expanded Role and Participation of Women in Decision Making															
	DA	Bilateral		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		10,000	6,125
		Field Spt		2,500	0	2,200	0	0	0	0	0	300			
	Total		0	2,500	0	2,200	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	10,000	6,125
Total Bilateral				141,659	5,764	23,676	8,000	79,445	1,900	6,299	16,575	0	46,751	517,100	227,461
Total Field Support *				19,225	0	2,700	11,000	650	400	3,250	925	300			
TOTAL PROGRAM			102.977	160.884	5.764	26.376	19.000	80.095	2.300	9.549	17.500	300	46.751	517,100	227.461

FY 98 Budget Request by Appropriation - (\$000's)

Development Assistance	55,700
PL 480 Title II	90,184
Micro & Small Ent. Dev. Credit Program	0
Housing Investment Guarantee Program	15,000

Notes:

1. Pipeline, Estimated Expenditures, Estimated Total Cost Life of SO and Mortgage data is for bilateral DA funds only, except for SPO 3, which is proposed as both OYB transfers and Global Field Support.
2. PL 480 Title II data shown in 'Basic Education' and 'Other Economic Growth' columns for SO 3, represents CRS' Food for Education and Food for Work programs, while the data shown in 'Other Health' column represents CRS' humanitarian assistance programs.
3. PL 480 Title II dollar values are subject to change due to commodity price fluctuations.

* Includes OYB Transfers.

Table 3

**USAID FY 1999 Budget Request by Program/Country
(\$000)**

Country/Program: India

S.O. #, Title			Est. SO Pipeline at end of FY 98	FY 1999 Request									Est Expend. FY 99	Est Total cost life of SO	Mortgage at end of 1999	
Approp Acct	Bilateral/ Field Spt	FY 1999 Total Request		Basic Education for Childrn	Other Economic Growth	Population	Child Survival	HIV/AIDS	Other Health	Environ	D/G					
SO. 1: Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms																
	DA	Bilateral	10,236	8,000	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,100	73,867	14,728	
		Field Spt		500	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	Total		10,236	8,500	0	8,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,100	73,867	14,728	
SO. 1: Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms																
	HG	Bilateral	0	8,000	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	Total		0	8,000		8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO. 2: Reduced Fertility and Improved Reproductive Health in North India																
	DA	Bilateral	40,101	11,400	0	0	7,500	1,500	0	2,400	0	0	19,016	243,700	141,650	
		Field Spt		11,250	0	0	11,000	0	0	250	0	0				
	Total		40,101	22,650	0	0	18,500	1,500	0	2,650	0	0	19,016	243,700	141,650	
SO. 3: Improved Child Survival and Nutrition in Selected Areas of India																
	DA	Bilateral	7,950	2,700	0	0	0	1,700	0	1,000	0	0	2,414	35,600	9,700	
		Field Spt		2,250	0	0	0	650	0	1,600	0	0				
	Total		7,950	4,950	0	0	0	2,350	0	2,600	0	0	2,414	35,600	9,700	
SO. 3: Improved Child Survival and Nutrition in Selected Areas of India																
	Title II	Bilateral		96,580	5,764	6,176	0	82,341	0	2,299	0	0				
	Total		0	96,580	5,764	6,176	0	82,341	0	2,299	0	0	0	0	0	
SO. 4: Increased Environmental Protection in Energy, Industry and Cities																
	DA	Bilateral	27,824	7,900	0	0	0	0	0	7,900	0	0	16,600	118,933	12,400	
		Field Spt		700	0	0	0	0	0	700	0	0				
	Total		27,824	8,600	0	0	0	0	0	8,600	0	0	16,600	118,933	12,400	
SO. 4: Increased Environmental Protection in Energy, Industry and Cities																
	HG	Bilateral	0	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,000	0	0				
	Total		0	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	
SPO. 1: Reduced Transmission of HIV Infection																
	DA	Bilateral	4,089	1,900	0	0	0	0	1,900	0	0	0	2,700	15,000	5,480	
		Field Spt		400	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	0				
	Total		4,089	2,300	0	0	0	0	2,300	0	0	0	2,700	15,000	5,480	
SPO. 2: Increased Investment in Agri-business by Private Firms																
	DA	Bilateral	2,501	1,500	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,501	20,000	4,300	
		Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	Total		2,501	1,500	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,501	20,000	4,300	
SPO. 3: Expanded Role and Participation of Women in Decision Making																
	DA	Bilateral		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		10,000	4,125	
		Field Spt		2,500	0	2,300	0	0	0	0	0	200				
	Total		0	2,500	0	2,300	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	10,000	4,125	
Total Bilateral				144,980	5,764	23,676	7,500	85,541	1,900	5,699	14,900	0	49,331	517,100	192,383	
Total Field Support *				17,600	0	2,800	11,000	650	400	1,850	700	200				
TOTAL PROGRAM			92,701	162,580	5,764	26,476	18,500	86,191	2,300	7,549	15,600	200	49,331	517,100	192,383	

FY 99 Budget Request by Appropriation - (\$000's)

Development Assistance	51,000
PL 480 Title II	96,580
Micro & Small Ent. Dev. Credit Program	0
Housing Investment Guarantee Program	15,000

* Includes OYB Transfers.

Notes:

1. Pipeline, Estimated Expenditures, Estimated Total Cost Life of SO and Mortgage data is for bilateral DA funds only, except for SPO 3, which is proposed as both OYB transfers and Global Field Support.
2. PL 480 Title II data shown in 'Basic Education' and 'Other Economic Growth' columns for SO 3, represents CRS' Food for Education and Food for Work programs, while the data shown in 'Other Health' column represents CRS' humanitarian assistance programs.
3. PL 480 Title II dollar values are subject to change due to commodity price fluctuations.

Objective Name	Field Support: Activity Title and Number	Priority	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$ 000)					
				FY 1997		FY 1998		FY 1999	
				Obligated By		Obligated By		Obligated By	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau

Table 4

**USAID/INDIA
GLOBAL FIELD SUPPORT**

Objective Name	Field Support: Activity Title and Number	Priority	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$ 000)					
				FY 1997		FY 1998		FY 1999	
				Obligated By		Obligated By		Obligated By	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
(A) GLOBAL FIELD SUPPORT									
SO. 1: Increased Mobilization of Capital Through Financial Sector Reforms									
Economic Growth/Core Funds:									
940-0405	Consulting Assistance for Economic Reform (CAER)	High	1997-99		400		500		500
Total SO. 1:				0	400	0	500		500
SO. 2: Reduced Fertility and Improved Reproductive Health in North India									
Population Funds:									
936-3023	Demographic and Health Survey III	High	1997-99		300		0		0
936-3030	Strategies for Improving Serv. Delivery	High	1997-99		400		400		400
936-3038	FP Logistics Management	High	1997-99		300		300		500
936-3044	CONRAD	High	1997-99		200		200		300
936-3046	Res. for the Aware. of POP Inputs (BUCEN)	High	1997-99		500		500		500
936-3046	Res. for the Aware. of POP Inputs (EWCPOP)	High	1997-99		300		0		0
936-3046	Population Reference Bureau	High	1997-99		100		0		0
936-3050	Population Council Program	High	1997-99		100		100		100
936-3051	Contraceptive Social Marketing III	High	1997-99		1,100		1,300		1,600
936-3052	POP Communication Services II	High	1997-99		600		600		600
936-3058	Coop. for Assistance and Relief Everywhere	High	1997-99		300		300		300
936-3059	Access to FP Thru Women Management	High	1997-99		1,400		1,400		1,400
936-3060	Evaluation of FP Program Impact	High	1997-99		350		0		0
936-3068	Asso. for Vol. Surgical Contracep. Program	High	1997-99		1,200		1,400		1,400
936-3072	Prime	High	1997-99		1,550		1,500		1,800
936-3078	Policy	High	1997-99		1,000		1,300		1,600
N.A.	Monitoring & Eval. to Assess & Use Results (Measure)	High	1997-99		5,100		1,700		500
Sub-total Population Funds:				0	14,800	0	11,000		11,000
Economic Growth/Health Funds:									
936-5968	Technologies for Child Health	High	1997-99		500		250		250
Sub-total Econ. Growth/Health Funds:				0	500	0	250		250
Total SO. 2:				0	15,300	0	11,250		11,250

Objective Name	Field Support: Activity Title and Number	Priority	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$ 000)					
				FY 1997		FY 1998		FY 1999	
				Obligated By		Obligated By		Obligated By	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
SO. 3: Improved Child Survival and Nutrition in Selected Areas of India									
Economic Growth/Health/Child Survival Funds:									
936-3072	PRIME	High	1997-99		0		250		250
936-3080	Child Health Immunization Support (Polio)	High	1997-99		3,800		2,300		1,000
936-5974	Partnership for Health Reform	High	1997-99		200		200		200
936-5991.03	INCLEN (Polio)	High	1997-99		100		100		0
936-5966	BRF/Maternal Health	High	1997-99		160		100		100
936-5991	Data for Decision Making in the Health Sector	High	1997-99		100		100		100
936-6006	Basic Support for Inst. Child Survival	High	1997-99		600		600		600
Total SO. 3:				0	4,960	0	3,650		2,250
SO. 4: Increased Environmental Protection in Energy, Industry and Cities A/									
Environment Funds:									
936-5730	Renewable Energy Application & Training	High	1997-99		100		100		100
936-5741	Energy Technology Innovation	High	1997-99		500		475		300
936-5559	Environmental Pollution Prevention	High	1997-99	0	300		350		300
Total SO. 4:				0	900	0	925		700
SPO. 1: Reduced Transmission of HIV Infection									
Economic Growth/Health/AIDS Funds:									
936-5972	AIDS Technical Support	High	1997-99	0	700		400		400
Total SPO. 1:				0	700		400		400
SPO. 3: Expanded Role and Participation of Women in Decision Making									
Economic Growth/Core Funds:									
936-5848	Girls and Women's Education Project	High	1997-99		525		300		300
940-0406	Microenterprise Innovation Project	High	1997-99		200		200		200
Total SPO. 3:				0	725	0	500		500
TOTAL GLOBAL FIELD SUPPORT:				0	22,985	0	17,225	0	15,600

Objective Name	Field Support: Activity Title and Number	Priority	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$ 000)					
				FY 1997		FY 1998		FY 1999	
				Obligated By		Obligated By		Obligated By	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
(B) OYB TRANSFERS									
SO. 3: Improved Child Survival and Nutrition in Selected Areas of India									
Economic Growth/Health Funds:									
N.A.	Child Survival Support Prog. (OYB Trf. to BHR/PVC) B/	High	1997-99		150		0		0
Total SO. 3:					150		0		0
SPO. 3: Expanded Role and Participation of Women in Decision Making									
Economic Growth/Core Funds:									
936-0100	WID Strategies and Resources (OYB Trf. to PROWID)	High	1997-99	0	325	0	1,700		1,800
Democracy Funds:									
936-0100	WID Strategies and Resources (OYB Trf. to PROWID)	High	1997-99	0	350	0	300		200
Total SPO. 3:				0	675	0	2,000		2,000
TOTAL OYB TRANSFERS:				0	825	0	2,000		2,000
GRAND TOTAL: (GLOBAL FIELD SUPPORT AND OYB TRANSFERS)				0	23,810	0	19,225	0	17,600

Table 5

Organization: USAID/INDIA

[illegible]

Totals by Staffing Catagory - FY 1997 Ceiling

											Support Offices								
Staff	Strategic Objective 1: Increased Mobilization of Capital through Financial Sector Reforms	Strategic Objective 2: Reduced Fertility in North India	Strategic Objective 3: Increased Child Survival & Improved Nutrition in Selected States	Strategic Objective 4: Improved Environ.& Financial Sustainability in the Energy Sector	Strategic Objective 5: Improved Air & Water Quality at Selected Industrial Sites and Municipalities	Strategic Objective 6: Increased Conservation & Availability of Crop Related Germplasm	Special Objective 1: Reduced Transmission of HIV Infection	Special Objective 2: Increased Investment in Agri-business by Private Firms	Special Objective 3: Expanded Role and Participation of Women in Decision Making	Subtotal S.O. Staff	Mission Mgt.	Con-troller	EXO	Con-tracts	Legal	Program	Other	Subtotal Support Staff	Grand Total Staff
USDH	1.5	2	1	1	1	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	8	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	6	14
USPSC (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
USPSC (Program Funded)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total USPSCs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF)	0	0	3	0.5	0	0	0	0	0.5	4	1	1	1	0	0	4	0	7	11
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (OE/TF)	5	6	8	4	3	0.5	2	1	2.5	32	2	11	55	3	0	9	0	80	112
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (Program Funded)	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire	5	6	8	6	3	0.5	2	1	2.5	34	2	11	55	3	0	9	0	80	114
Total FSN/TCN (OE/TF)	5	6	11	4.5	3	0.5	2	1	3	36	3	12	56	3	0	13	0	87	123
Total FSN/TCN (Program Funded)	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total FSN/TCN Staff	5	6	11	6.5	3	0.5	2	1	3	38	3	12	56	3	0	13	0	87	125
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (Program Funded)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total FSN/TCN Staff	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total OE/TF Staff (includes USDH)	6.5	8	12	5.5	4	0.5	2.5	1.5	3.5	44	5	13	58	4	0	14	0	94	138
Total Program Funded Staff	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total All Staff	6.5	8	12	8.5	4	0.5	2.5	1.5	3.5	47	5	13	58	4	0	14	0	94	141

Notes:

* TAACs and Fellows count against G ceilings only and thus are "below the line" for field operating units. Service in the capacity of TAACs should be reported as TAACs regardless of the hiring mechanism. They should not be reported under PSCs, PASAs, RSSAs, etc.

The data in the table reflects positions, NOT, on-board strength or FTEs. You can divide the positions of people working on more than one SO, but do not subdivide in units of less than a half (0.5).

Provide separate tables for FY 97, 98, and 99.

Table 5

Organization: USAID/INDIA

[illegible]

Totals by Staffing Catagory - FY 1998 Ceiling

											Support Offices								
Staff	Strategic Objective 1: Increased Mobilization of Capital through Financial Sector Reforms	Strategic Objective 2: Reduced Fertility and Improved Reproductive Health in North India	Strategic Objective 3: Improved Child Survival & Nutrition in Selected Areas of India	Strategic Objective 4: Increased Environmental Protection in Energy, Industry & Cities			Special Objective 1: Reduced Transmission of HIV Infection	Special Objective 2: Increased Investment in Agri-business by Private Firms	Special Objective 3: Expanded Role and Participation of Women in Decision Making	Subtotal S.O. Staff	Mission Mgt.	Con-troller	EXO	Con-tracts	Legal	Program	Other	Subtotal Support Staff	Grand Total Staff
USDH	1	2	1	2	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	7.5	2	1	1	1	0	0.5	0	5.5	13
USPSC (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USPSC (Program Funded)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total USPSCs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF)	0	0	3	0.5	0	0	0	0	0.5	4	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	5	9
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (OE/TF)	5	6	8	7	0	0	2	1.5	2.5	32	2	11	52	3	0	7	0	75	107
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (Program Funded)	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire	5	6	8	9	0	0	2	1.5	2.5	34	2	11	52	3	0	7	0	75	109
Total FSN/TCN (OE/TF)	5	6	11	7.5	0	0	2	1.5	3	36	3	11	53	3	0	10	0	80	116
Total FSN/TCN (Program Funded)	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total FSN/TCN Staff	5	6	11	9.5	0	0	2	1.5	3	38	3	11	53	3	0	10	0	80	118
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (Program Funded)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total FSN/TCN Staff	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total OE/TF Staff (includes USDH)	6	8	12	9.5	0	0	2.5	2	3.5	43.5	5	12	54	4	0	10.5	0	85.5	129
Total Program Funded Staff	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total All Staff	6	8	12	12.5	0	0	2.5	2	3.5	46.5	5	12	54	4	0	10.5	0	85.5	132

Notes:

* TAACs and Fellows count against G ceilings only and thus are "below the line" for field operating units. Service in the capacity of TAACs should be reported as TAACs regardless of the hiring mechanism. They should not be reported under PSCs, PASAs, RSSAs, etc.

The data in the table reflects positions, NOT, on-board strength or FTEs. You can divide the positions of people working on more than one SO, but do not subdivide in units of less than a half (0.5).

Provide separate tables for FY 97, 98, and 99.

Table 5

Organization: USAID/INDIA

[illegible]

Totals by Staffing Catagory - FY 1999 Target

											Support Offices								
Staff	Strategic Objective 1: Increased Mobilization of Capital through Financial Sector Reforms	Strategic Objective 2: Reduced Fertility and Improved Reproductive Health in North India	Strategic Objective 3: Improved Child Survival & Nutrition in Selected Areas of India	Strategic Objective 4: Increased Environmental Protection in Energy, Industry & Cities			Special Objective 1: Reduced Transmission of HIV Infection	Special Objective 2: Increased Investment in Agri-business by Private Firms	Special Objective 3: Expanded Role and Participation of Women in Decision Making	Subtotal S.O. Staff	Mission Mgt.	Con-troller	EXO	Con-tracts	Legal	Program	Other	Subtotal Support Staff	Grand Total Staff
USDH	1	1	1	2	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	6.5	2	1	1	1	0	0.5	0	5.5	12
USPSC (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USPSC (Program Funded)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total USPSCs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF)	0	0	2	0.5	0	0	0	0	0.5	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	5
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (OE/TF)	5	6	8	7	0	0	2	1.5	2.5	32	2	11	53	3	0	7	0	76	108
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (Program Funded)	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire	5	6	8	9	0	0	2	1.5	2.5	34	2	11	53	3	0	7	0	76	110
Total FSN/TCN (OE/TF)	5	6	10	7.5	0	0	2	1.5	3	35	2	11	53	3	0	9	0	78	113
Total FSN/TCN (Program Funded)	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total FSN/TCN Staff	5	6	10	9.5	0	0	2	1.5	3	37	2	11	53	3	0	9	0	78	115
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (Program Funded)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total FSN/TCN Staff	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total OE/TF Staff (includes USDH)	6	7	11	9.5	0	0	2.5	2	3.5	41.5	4	12	54	4	0	9.5	0	83.5	125
Total Program Funded Staff	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total All Staff	6	7	11	12.5	0	0	2.5	2	3.5	44.5	4	12	54	4	0	9.5	0	83.5	128

Notes:

* TAACs and Fellows count against G ceilings only and thus are "below the line" for field operating units. Service in the capacity of TAACs should be reported as TAACs regardless of the hiring mechanism. They should not be reported under PSCs, PASAs, RSSAs, etc.

The data in the table reflects positions, NOT, on-board strength or FTEs. You can divide the positions of people working on more than one SO, but do not subdivide in units of less than a half (0.5).

Provide separate tables for FY 97, 98, and 99.

Table 5

Organization: USAID/ INDIA

[illegible]

Totals by Staffing Catagory - FY 1999 Request

											Support Offices								
Staff	Strategic Objective 1: Increased Mobilization of Capital through Financial Sector Reforms	Strategic Objective 2: Reduced Fertility and Improved Reproductive Health in North India	Strategic Objective 3: Improved Child Survival & Nutrition in Selected Areas of India	Strategic Objective 4: Increased Environmental Protection in Energy, Industry & Cities			Special Objective 1: Reduced Transmission of HIV Infection	Special Objective 2: Increased Investment in Agri-business by Private Firms	Special Objective 3: Expanded Role and Participation of Women in Decision Making	Subtotal S.O. Staff	Mission Mgt.	Con-troller	EXO	Con-tracts	Legal	Program	Other	Subtotal Support Staff	Grand Total Staff
USDH	1	2	1	2	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	7.5	2	1	1	1	0	0.5	0	5.5	13
USPSC (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USPSC (Program Funded)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total USPSCs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire (OE/TF)	0	0	2	0.5	0	0	0	0	0.5	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	5
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (OE/TF)	5	6	8	7	0	0	2	1.5	2.5	32	2	11	53	3	0	7	0	76	108
FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire (Program Funded)	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total FSN/TCN Non Direct Hire	5	6	8	9	0	0	2	1.5	2.5	34	2	11	53	3	0	7	0	76	110
Total FSN/TCN (OE/TF)	5	6	10	7.5	0	0	2	1.5	3	35	2	11	53	3	0	9	0	78	113
Total FSN/TCN (Program Funded)	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total FSN/TCN Staff	5	6	10	9.5	0	0	2	1.5	3	37	2	11	53	3	0	9	0	78	115
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (OE/TF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other (RSSA, PASA, IPA) (Program Funded)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total FSN/TCN Staff	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total OE/TF Staff (includes USDH)	6	8	11	9.5	0	0	2.5	2	3.5	42.5	4	12	54	4	0	9.5	0	83.5	126
Total Program Funded Staff	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total All Staff	6	8	11	12.5	0	0	2.5	2	3.5	45.5	4	12	54	4	0	9.5	0	83.5	129

Notes:

* TAACs and Fellows count against G ceilings only and thus are "below the line" for field operating units. Service in the capacity of TAACs should be reported as TAACs regardless of the hiring mechanism. They should not be reported under PSCs, PASAs, RSSAs, etc.

The data in the table reflects positions, NOT, on-board strength or FTEs. You can divide the positions of people working on more than one SO, but do not subdivide in units of less than a half (0.5).

Provide separate tables for FY 97, 98, and 99.

OVERSEAS MISSION BUDGET REQUEST

OE-23386.wk4

Org. Title: USAID/INDIAOrg. No: 23386

OC

11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent			
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			
	Subtotal OC 11.1			
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent			
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			
	Subtotal OC 11.3			
11.5	Other personnel compensation			
11.5	USDH			
11.5	FNDH			
	Subtotal OC 11.5			
11.8	Special personal services payments			
11.8	USPSC Salaries			
11.8	FN PSC Salaries			
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			
	Subtotal OC 11.8			
12.1	Personnel benefits			
12.1	USDH benefits			
12.1	Educational Allowances			
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			
12.1	Quarters Allowances			
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			
12.1	FNDH Benefits			
12.1	Payments to the FSN Separation Fund - FNDH			
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			
12.1	US PSC Benefits			
12.1	FN PSC Benefits			
12.1	Payments to the FSN Separation Fund - FN PSC			
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			
	Subtotal OC 12.1			
13.0	Benefits for former personnel			
13.0	FNDH			
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			
13.0	FN PSCs			
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			
	Subtotal OC 13.0			

									Table 6		
FY 97			FY 98			Requested FY 99			Targeted FY 99		
Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
135.6		135.6	127.6		127.6	72.9		72.9	72.9		72.9
135.6	0.0	135.6	127.6	0.0	127.6	72.9	0.0	72.9	72.9	0.0	72.9
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
0.8		0.8	0.7		0.7	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4
0.8	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
9.0		9.0	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0
669.1		669.1	756.5		756.5	821.6		821.6	821.6		821.6
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
678.1	0.0	678.1	756.5	0.0	756.5	821.6	0.0	821.6	821.6	0.0	821.6
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
127.0		127.0	119.0		119.0	157.3		157.3	144.1		144.1
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
2.1		2.1	2.1		2.1	2.8		2.8	2.8		2.8
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
2.9		2.9	4.1		4.1	2.3		2.3	2.3		2.3
18.3		18.3	17.1		17.1	9.4		9.4	9.4		9.4
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
27.0		27.0	28.8		28.8	26.9		26.9	26.9		26.9
155.6		155.6	174.4		174.4	185.0		185.0	185.0		185.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
332.9	0.0	332.9	345.5	0.0	345.5	383.7	0.0	383.7	370.5	0.0	370.5
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
		0.0			0.0	24.0		24.0	24.0		24.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	24.0	24.0	0.0	24.0

OVERSEAS MISSION BUDGET REQUEST

OE-23386.wk4

Org. Title: **USAID/INDIA**Org. No: **23386**

OC

21.0 Travel and transportation of persons**21.0 Training Travel****21.0 Mandatory/Statutory Travel**

21.0 Post Assignment Travel - to field

21.0 Assignment to Washington Travel

21.0 Home Leave Travel

21.0 R & R Travel

21.0 Education Travel

21.0 Evacuation Travel

21.0 Retirement Travel

21.0 Pre-Employment Invitational Travel

21.0 Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel

21.0 Operational Travel

21.0 Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel

21.0 Site Visits - Mission Personnel

21.0 Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats

21.0 Assessment Travel

21.0 Impact Evaluation Travel

21.0 Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)

21.0 Recruitment Travel

21.0 Other Operational Travel

Subtotal OC 21.0**22.0 Transportation of things**

22.0 Post assignment freight

22.0 Home Leave Freight

22.0 Retirement Freight

22.0 Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.

22.0 Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.

Subtotal OC 22.0**23.2 Rental payments to others**

23.2 Rental Payments to Others - Office Space

23.2 Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space

23.2 Rental Payments to Others - Residences

Subtotal OC 23.2**23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges**

23.3 Office Utilities

23.3 Residential Utilities

23.3 Telephone Costs

23.3 ADP Software Leases

23.3 ADP Hardware Lease

23.3 Commercial Time Sharing

23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)

23.3 Other Mail Service Costs

23.3 Courier Services

Subtotal OC 23.3

									Table 6		
FY 97			FY 98			Requested FY 99			Targeted FY 99		
Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
55.0		55.0	55.0		55.0	55.0		55.0	55.0		55.0
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
10.5		10.5	13.5		13.5	16.0		16.0	16.0		16.0
18.0		18.0	18.5		18.5	14.0		14.0	14.0		14.0
28.5		28.5	24.0		24.0	13.5		13.5	13.5		13.5
43.5		43.5	36.0		36.0	36.0		36.0	30.0		30.0
55.0		55.0	52.0		52.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
25.0		25.0	25.0		25.0	25.0		25.0	25.0		25.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0
143.0		143.0	155.5		155.5	158.0		158.0	158.0		158.0
75.0		75.0	84.0		84.0	83.0		83.0	83.0		83.0
10.0		10.0	11.0		11.0	12.0		12.0	12.0		12.0
5.0		5.0	6.0		6.0	7.0		7.0	7.0		7.0
2.0		2.0	2.5		2.5	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
5.0		5.0	6.0		6.0	7.0		7.0	7.0		7.0
485.5	0.0	485.5	499.0	0.0	499.0	442.5	0.0	442.5	436.5	0.0	436.5
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
90.0		90.0	105.0		105.0	105.0		105.0	105.0		105.0
15.5		15.5	12.0		12.0	9.0		9.0	9.0		9.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
85.2		85.2	60.5		60.5	78.3		78.3	78.3		78.3
6.0		6.0	8.1		8.1	7.6		7.6	7.6		7.6
196.7	0.0	196.7	185.6	0.0	185.6	199.9	0.0	199.9	199.9	0.0	199.9
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
276.6		276.6	318.0		318.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
48.0		48.0	55.2		55.2	63.4		63.4	63.4		63.4
558.5		558.5	656.6		656.6	605.1		605.1	555.1		555.1
883.1	0.0	883.1	1,029.8	0.0	1,029.8	668.5	0.0	668.5	618.5	0.0	618.5
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
85.0		85.0	100.0		100.0	55.0		55.0	55.0		55.0
60.1		60.1	84.9		84.9	90.0		90.0	90.0		90.0
59.6		59.6	66.1		66.1	72.8		72.8	72.8		72.8
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
0.9		0.9	0.9		0.9	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
5.1		5.1	5.4		5.4	5.9		5.9	5.9		5.9
6.9		6.9	8.6		8.6	9.4		9.4	9.4		9.4
217.6	0.0	217.6	265.9	0.0	265.9	234.1	0.0	234.1	234.1	0.0	234.1

Org. Title: **USAID/INDIA**Org. No: **23386**

OC

24.0 Printing and Reproduction**Subtotal OC 24.0****25.1 Advisory and assistance services**

25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations

25.1 Management & Professional Support Services

25.1 Engineering & Technical Services

Subtotal OC 25.1**25.2 Other services**

25.2 Office Security Guards

25.2 Residential Security Guard Services

25.2 Official Residential Expenses

25.2 Representation Allowances

25.2 Non-Federal Audits

25.2 Grievances/Investigations

25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees

25.2 Vehicle Rental

25.2 Manpower Contracts

25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services

25.2 Recruiting activities

25.2 Penalty Interest Payments

25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services

25.2 Staff training contracts

25.2 ADP related contracts

Subtotal OC 25.2**25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts**

25.3 ICASS

25.3 All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts

Subtotal OC 25.3**25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities**

25.4 Office building Maintenance

25.4 Residential Building Maintenance

Subtotal OC 25.4**25.6 Medical Care****Subtotal OC 25.6****25.7 Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods**

25.7 ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs

25.7 Storage Services

25.7 Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance

25.7 Vehicle Repair and Maintenance

25.7 Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance

Subtotal OC 25.7**Table 6****Targeted FY 99**

FY 97			FY 98			Requested FY 99			Targeted FY 99		
Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
26.3		26.3	28.0		28.0	29.6		29.6	29.6		29.6
13.9		13.9	15.3		15.3	16.0		16.0	16.0		16.0
0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5
1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
0.4		0.4	0.5		0.5	0.6		0.6	0.6		0.6
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
37.4		37.4	39.8		39.8	29.9		29.9	29.9		29.9
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
17.5		17.5	17.5		17.5	29.5		29.5	29.5		29.5
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
8.0		8.0	10.0		10.0	12.0		12.0	12.0		12.0
108.0	0.0	108.0	115.6	0.0	115.6	123.1	0.0	123.1	123.1	0.0	123.1
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
170.0		170.0	350.0		350.0	525.0		525.0	525.0		525.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
170.0	0.0	170.0	350.0	0.0	350.0	525.0	0.0	525.0	525.0	0.0	525.0
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
37.0		37.0	32.0		32.0	27.0		27.0	27.0		27.0
70.4		70.4	39.9		39.9	33.9		33.9	33.9		33.9
107.4	0.0	107.4	71.9	0.0	71.9	60.9	0.0	60.9	60.9	0.0	60.9
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
0.6		0.6	0.7		0.7	0.9		0.9	0.9		0.9
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
50.5		50.5	51.4		51.4	55.2		55.2	55.2		55.2
2.6		2.6	3.4		3.4	4.2		4.2	4.2		4.2
5.4		5.4	4.4		4.4	4.5		4.5	4.5		4.5
59.1	0.0	59.1	59.9	0.0	59.9	64.8	0.0	64.8	64.8	0.0	64.8

OVERSEAS MISSION BUDGET REQUEST

OE-23386.wk4

Org. Title: **USAID/INDIA**Org. No: **23386**

OC

25.8 **Substance and support of persons (by contract or Gov't.)****Subtotal OC 25.8**26.0 **Supplies and materials****Subtotal OC 26.0**31.0 **Equipment**

31.0 Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.

31.0 Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.

31.0 Purchase of Vehicles

31.0 Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment

31.0 ADP Hardware purchases

31.0 ADP Software purchases

Subtotal OC 31.032.0 **Lands and structures**

32.0 Purchase of Land & Buildings (& construction of bldgs.)

32.0 Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings

32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Office

32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential

Subtotal OC 32.042.0 **Claims and indemnities****Subtotal OC 42.0****TOTAL BUDGET**

									Table 6		
FY 97			FY 98			Requested FY 99			Targeted FY 99		
Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
130.7		130.7	192.4		192.4	198.4		198.4	198.4		198.4
130.7	0.0	130.7	192.4	0.0	192.4	198.4	0.0	198.4	198.4	0.0	198.4
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
20.0		20.0	48.1		48.1	45.7		45.7	45.7		45.7
218.1		218.1	403.0		403.0	96.0		96.0	96.0		96.0
0.0		0.0	42.0		42.0	42.0		42.0	42.0		42.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
71.0		71.0	55.0		55.0	60.0		60.0	60.0		60.0
11.5		11.5	21.5		21.5	11.5		11.5	11.5		11.5
320.6	0.0	320.6	569.6	0.0	569.6	255.2	0.0	255.2	255.2	0.0	255.2
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0	500.0		500.0	200.0		200.0	200.0		200.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	500.0	200.0	0.0	200.0	200.0	0.0	200.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3,826.1	0.0	3,826.1	5,070.0	0.0	5,070.0	4,275.0	0.0	4,275.0	4,205.8	0.0	4,205.8

The following line is to be used to show your estimate of FY 98 and FY 99 Program Funded ICASS costs.

Enter dollars in thousands - same format as above.

	FY 98	FY 99
	Est.	Est.
ICASS - Program Funded	0.0	0.0

CO-23386.WK4

OC

Org. Title:		USAID/INDIA						Table 7					
Org. No:		23386											
OC													
		FY 97			FY 98			Requested FY 99			Targeted FY 99		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	7.6		7.6	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 11.1		7.6	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 11.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH	0.2		0.2	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 11.5		0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	88.6		88.6	101.2		101.2	114.4		114.4	114.4		114.4
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 11.8		88.6	0.0	88.6	101.2	0.0	101.2	114.4	0.0	114.4	114.4	0.0	114.4
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	21.0		21.0	23.0		23.0	25.3		25.3	25.3		25.3
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to the FSN Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	1.0		1.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to the FSN Separation Fund - FN PSC	3.6		3.6	4.1		4.1	4.6		4.6	4.6		4.6
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	20.6		20.6	23.5		23.5	26.5		26.5	26.5		26.5
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 12.1		46.2	0.0	46.2	50.6	0.0	50.6	56.4	0.0	56.4	56.4	0.0	56.4
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 13.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Org. Title: **USAID/INDIA**Org. No: **23386**

OC

21.0 Travel and transportation of persons**21.0 Training Travel****21.0 Mandatory/Statutory Travel**

21.0 Post Assignment Travel - to field

21.0 Assignment to Washington Travel

21.0 Home Leave Travel

21.0 R & R Travel

21.0 Education Travel

21.0 Evacuation Travel

21.0 Retirement Travel

21.0 Pre-Employment Invitational Travel

21.0 Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel

21.0 Operational Travel

21.0 Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel

21.0 Site Visits - Mission Personnel

21.0 Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats

21.0 Assessment Travel

21.0 Impact Evaluation Travel

21.0 Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)

21.0 Recruitment Travel

21.0 Other Operational Travel

Subtotal OC 21.0**22.0 Transportation of things**

22.0 Post assignment freight

22.0 Home Leave Freight

22.0 Retirement Freight

22.0 Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.

22.0 Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.

Subtotal OC 22.0**23.2 Rental payments to others**

23.2 Rental Payments to Others - Office Space

23.2 Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space

23.2 Rental Payments to Others - Residences

Subtotal OC 23.2**23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges**

23.3 Office Utilities

23.3 Residential Utilities

23.3 Telephone Costs

23.3 ADP Software Leases

23.3 ADP Hardware Lease

23.3 Commercial Time Sharing

23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)

23.3 Other Mail Service Costs

23.3 Courier Services

Subtotal OC 23.3

									Table 7		
FY 97			FY 98			Requested FY 99			Targeted FY 99		
Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0	13.5		13.5			0.0			0.0
10.0		10.0			0.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0
3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
8.0		8.0	8.8		8.8	9.7		9.7	9.7		9.7
9.0		9.0	10.0		10.0	11.0		11.0	11.0		11.0
1.0		1.0	1.1		1.1	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
36.0	0.0	36.0	41.4	0.0	41.4	39.9	0.0	39.9	39.9	0.0	39.9
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0	6.0		6.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
7.9		7.9	5.6		5.6	7.3		7.3	7.3		7.3
0.6		0.6	0.8		0.8	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7
8.5	0.0	8.5	12.4	0.0	12.4	8.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	8.0
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
35.9		35.9	41.3		41.3	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
4.5		4.5	5.1		5.1	5.9		5.9	5.9		5.9
137.1		137.1	0.0		0.0	75.4		75.4	75.4		75.4
177.5	0.0	177.5	46.4	0.0	46.4	81.3	0.0	81.3	81.3	0.0	81.3
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
8.5		8.5	10.0		10.0	5.5		5.5	5.5		5.5
4.0		4.0	5.6		5.6	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0
5.5		5.5	6.1		6.1	6.8		6.8	6.8		6.8
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5
0.6		0.6	0.8		0.8	0.9		0.9	0.9		0.9
19.1	0.0	19.1	23.0	0.0	23.0	19.7	0.0	19.7	19.7	0.0	19.7

COST of CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

CO-23386.WK4

Org. Title: **USAID/INDIA**Org. No: **23386**

OC

24.0 Printing and Reproduction**Subtotal OC 24.0****25.1 Advisory and assistance services**

25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations

25.1 Management & Professional Support Services

25.1 Engineering & Technical Services

Subtotal OC 25.1**25.2 Other services**

25.2 Office Security Guards

25.2 Residential Security Guard Services

25.2 Official Residential Expenses

25.2 Representation Allowances

25.2 Non-Federal Audits

25.2 Grievances/Investigations

25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees

25.2 Vehicle Rental

25.2 Manpower Contracts

25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services

25.2 Recruiting activities

25.2 Penalty Interest Payments

25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services

25.2 Staff training contracts

25.2 ADP related contracts

Subtotal OC 25.2**25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts**

25.3 FAAS

25.3 ICASS

25.3 All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts

Subtotal OC 25.3**25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities**

25.4 Office building Maintenance

25.4 Residential Building Maintenance

Subtotal OC 25.4**25.6 Medical Care****Subtotal OC 25.6****25.7 Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods**

25.7 ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs

25.7 Storage Services

25.7 Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance

25.7 Vehicle Repair and Maintenance

25.7 Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance

Subtotal OC 25.7

									Table 7		
FY 97			FY 98			Requested FY 99			Targeted FY 99		
Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
2.4		2.4	2.6		2.6	2.7		2.7	2.7		2.7
0.9		0.9	1.0		1.0	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
4.9		4.9	5.2		5.2	3.9		3.9	3.9		3.9
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
1.9		1.9	1.9		1.9	3.1		3.1	3.1		3.1
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
0.7		0.7	0.9		0.9	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1
10.8	0.0	10.8	11.6	0.0	11.6	11.9	0.0	11.9	11.9	0.0	11.9
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
15.8		15.8	32.5		32.5	48.7		48.7	48.7		48.7
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
15.8	0.0	15.8	32.5	0.0	32.5	48.7	0.0	48.7	48.7	0.0	48.7
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
3.4		3.4	3.0		3.0	2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5
4.7		4.7	2.7		2.7	2.3		2.3	2.3		2.3
8.1	0.0	8.1	5.7	0.0	5.7	4.8	0.0	4.8	4.8	0.0	4.8
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
4.7		4.7	4.8		4.8	5.2		5.2	5.2		5.2
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
0.4		0.4	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3
5.1	0.0	5.1	5.1	0.0	5.1	5.5	0.0	5.5	5.5	0.0	5.5

COST of CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

CO-23386.WK4

Org. Title: **USAID/INDIA**Org. No: **23386**

OC

25.8 **Substance and support of persons (by contract or Gov't.)****Subtotal OC 25.8**26.0 **Supplies and materials****Subtotal OC 26.0**31.0 **Equipment**

31.0 Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.

31.0 Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.

31.0 Purchase of Vehicles

31.0 Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment

31.0 ADP Hardware purchases

31.0 ADP Software purchases

Subtotal OC 31.032.0 **Lands and structures**

32.0 Purchase of Land & Buildings (& construction of bldgs.)

32.0 Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings

32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Office

32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential

Subtotal OC 32.042.0 **Claims and indemnities****Subtotal OC 42.0****TOTAL BUDGET****Less FAAS****Net Mission Budget**

									Table 7		
FY 97			FY 98			Requested FY 99			Targeted FY 99		
Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1		12.1	17.9		17.9	18.4		18.4	18.4		18.4
12.1	0.0	12.1	17.9	0.0	17.9	18.4	0.0	18.4	18.4	0.0	18.4
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
1.3		1.3	3.2		3.2	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
20.3		20.3	37.4		37.4	8.9		8.9	8.9		8.9
0.0		0.0	3.9		3.9	3.9		3.9	3.9		3.9
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
6.6		6.6	5.1		5.1	5.6		5.6	5.6		5.6
1.1		1.1	2.0		2.0	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1
29.3	0.0	29.3	51.6	0.0	51.6	22.5	0.0	22.5	22.5	0.0	22.5
Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
464.9	0.0	464.9	399.4	0.0	399.4	431.5	0.0	431.5	431.5	0.0	431.5
(15.8)	0.0	(15.8)	(32.5)	0.0	(32.5)	(48.7)	0.0	(48.7)	(48.7)	0.0	(48.7)
449.1	0.0	449.1	366.9	0.0	366.9	382.8	0.0	382.8	382.8	0.0	382.8

Orgno.: USAID/ INDIA**Org. Title: 23386****Table 8****Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account**

Action	FY 97			FY 98			FY 99		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	29.9	0.0	29.9	32.9	0.0	32.9	53.2	0.0	53.2
Withdrawals	15.8	0.0	15.8	37.7	0.0	37.7	26.6	0.0	26.6

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular (\$000s)

	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
Balance Start of Year	N/A	0.0	0.0
Obligations			
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Trust Funds in Dollar Equivalents, not in Local Country Equivalents**Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property (\$000s)**

	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
Balance Start of Year	N/A	0.0	0.0
Obligations			
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Trust Funds in Dollar Equivalents, not in Local Country Equivalents

Annex 1

Current and Proposed Objective Trees